INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO 11-- BOMBAY MONDAY JANUARY 14 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
19 Jan.	Mantua * ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,659
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-I-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		
1929.		
18th Jan.	Macedonia ..	China and Japan.
	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan,
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
14th Jan.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
16th „	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
18th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
19th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
6th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Muroran Maru..	5374	31 Dec.	13 Jan.
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 „	23 „
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 „
*Erie Maru ..	5467	15 Jan.	27 „
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 „	27 „
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 „	31 „
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 Jan.	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 „	10 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 „	27 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee **ONE** only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1|2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

Bombay Chronicle.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LARGE ENGINEERING FIRM requires RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, holding M. B. B. S. diploma. Applicants must have had considerable experience in controlling of Sanitary and Health conditions. Outside practise permissible. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2218 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 31602

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.

A 31374

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of shares of renowned Dhakeswari Jute Mills and also a most prosperous chemical concern. Brilliant prospects. Terms liberal. Apply:—DACCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS LTD. 31, Swamibag Road, Dacca (Bengal).

WANTED—TWO STEAM SHIPS on hire or purchase for cargo and passenger. Approximate length 125 feet breadth 25 feet draft 7 feet passenger 320 cargo capacity 1000 bags. Write full particulars to M. AHMED GHOUD-

FOR SALE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Beautiful Indian Old Carved FURNITURE, Old China, CHINESE PICTURES, and other various paintings, and pieces of furniture, etc. Apply Box No. 2222 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

T R1384

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LT. Bombay 2.

L 31431

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

P. D. SHETH AND COMPANY, Wankaner, Kathiawar, the most trustworthy Commission House in Kathiawar for your buying, selling and finance.

T R1387

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31579

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of firewood for cremation purposes at the Haines Road and Tank Bunder Cemeteries for one year from 1-3-1929 to 28-2-1930 will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 23-1-29.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Firewood" and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort.

Forms of Contract, Specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of one Rupee to anyone deputed to receive them, by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Names of all partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12th January, 1929.

31632

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for constructing S. W. Drain in Ash Lane from DeLisle Road Extension to Cadell Road will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1929.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender and must contain the names of all the partners of the firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, to anyone deputed to receive them by the Dy. Engineer, Dev. Works, Love Grove Road, Worli, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer.
Development Works.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th January, 1929.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2626 of 1928.

(1.) VISHWANATH LAXMAN PATUNGE and (2.) NANABHAI KASHINATH NAIK, both of Bombay Namdeo Shimpi Hindu Inhabitants, the former residing at Girgaum Road and the latter at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the continuing Trustees of the Namdeo Shimpi Caste Funds .. ..Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) SITARAM BALKRISHNA GUJAR, (2.) MARUTI RAMCHANDRA GORAY, (3.) SHANTARAM SHAMRAO DHAGE and (4.) SADANAND BHAI BARVE on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Namdeo Shimpi Caste, all of Bombay Hindu Inrabitants No. 1, 3, and 4, residing at Girgaum and No. 2 residing at C. P. Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay .. ..Defendants.

To,

The Members of the Namdev Shimpi Caste.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangneker on the 13th day of December, 1928, the Plaintiffs abovenamed have been given leave under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure, to institute this Suit against the Defendants abovenamed representing themselves and all the members of the Namdev Shimpi Caste of Bombay for the following reliefs:—

(a) for an order substituting the new list of annual expenses should be substituted for the old list mentioned in the resolution of 1884, (b) for an order altering the number of quorum from 65 to 51 adult (male) members of the caste (c) for an order that the numbers of trustees should be 5, to be appointed by the caste for a period of 5 years only without confirmation from the Court, (d) for a declaration that the various terms in the consent decree bear the meanings respectively set out in para 5 of the Plaint or in the alternative for an order that such alterations and additions should be made therein as to bring out the said meanings, (e) for an order authorising the Trustees to invest the Trust funds in the securities mentioned in para 6 of the Plaint, (f) for proper scheme to be framed under the directions of the Court, (g) for Plaintiffs' costs and (h) for further and other reliefs.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 23rd day of January 1929.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

12th January, 1929.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
31630

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing between me and Parekh Keshavlal Jesingbhai of Patdi in the business at Viramgam carried on in the name of Joothabai Sakerchand stands dissolved from the 1st day of Aso Sud 1st Samvat 1984 (18th October 1928). The accounts relating to the above partnership business have been settled. The public is therefore informed not to deal with him in that name. If any one does so, it will be at his risk.

JOOTHABHOY SAKERCHAND VORA.
31631

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of the District Judge at Mhow.

Suit No. 91 of 1920.

Messrs. M. G. DEEN & CO., Bankers, Mhow ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Mr. F. STANLEY (Bengal Brass) Madras City ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Judge's order, dated the 7th day of December, 1927, it was ordered that the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the Policy of Life Assurance, bearing No. 116026 and standing in the name of the Defendant with the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., be sold, and WHEREAS it was further ordered that the costs of and incidental to the said application and order be costs in the execution proceedings,

NOW NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Judge's order sell, by Public Auction the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the said Policy to the highest bidder, in his office at the High Court Building on Monday, the 28th day of January, 1929 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

The person who shall be declared to be the purchaser shall pay the full amount of his bid immediately and in default it shall forthwith be re-sold.

The plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

For further information, application should be made to the Sheriff of Bombay or the Plaintiffs' attorneys, Messrs. KANGA & CO., at their Office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1929

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

31629

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 3RD MARINE STREET, DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mahomedalli Esmailji Dholkawalla (Insolvent), in pursuance of the Order made by the High Court of Bombay on 5th December 1928 in Insolvency No. 448 of 1928 and with the consent of the Mortgagee Mr. Framroz Dhanjibhai Mavji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 15th JANUARY 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said Mortgagee in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land (the cess whereof has been redeemed) situate lying and being at 3rd Marine Street containing by admeasurement 48-1/4 square yards or thereabouts together with dwelling house standing thereon assessed under C Ward No. 2605 and Street No. 13.

The property is in possession of the Mortgagee and is occupied by his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

To-morrow (TUESDAY), the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at Fiji House, next to Excelsior Cinema, Ravelin Street, Fort, valuable furniture, glass, crockery, plated and brass wares, dining table, sideboard, chairs, Chesterfield suites, Columbia gramophone, writing tables, silver cases, card tables, bedsteads, almirahs, dressing tables, hat stands, ice box, etc., etc.

The property of Mr. C. E. de la Nougeride.

Catalogues are published and properties on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 21927.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BLOCK TIN SLABS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown at No. 145, Khand Bazar, Kazi Syed Street, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers:

Messrs. Vrajlal Lalubhai:—5 Rangooni Block tin slabs M| S.L.

Messrs. Joshi Gaurishanker Nathubhai: 10 Rangooni Block tin slabs M| S. L.

Messrs. Panjabi Devidayal Tulsidas:—25 Rangooni Block tin slabs M| S.L.

Terms: 25 p.c. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS,

BONA-FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHUBBS SAFE, WOOLLEN INDIAN CARPETS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from the Executors the late Mrs. L. B. Wellinkar deceased sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at their Sale Room 123, Medows Street, the property of the above named deceased consisting of sofas, chairs and easy chairs, reclining and rocking sofas, glass door almyrahs, glass door book cases and curios cupboards, dining table and chairs, wooden bedsteads with mattresses, one Chubbs safe 28" high, one valuable child's cradle of silver casing, valuable woollen Indian Carpets, durries, Majolica flower pots with pedestals and Bohemian glass and Japanese ornamental articles, a lot of brass and copper utensils and similar other household goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and balance shall be paid and goods cleared immediately after the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

TO SECURE

Health & Strength

Use ZANDU'S

Makardhwaj

a Remedy that in

Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is

Unrivalled in Ayurved

IN

General Debility
Nervous Debility

Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:

SUVARNA GHATIT

Makardhwaj

Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.

(Purna Chandrodaya)

RUPEES TEN PER TOLA

SUVARNA MISHRIT

Makardhwaj Guti

Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)

(Purna Chandrodaya, Goid and Chandrodaya Anupan)

RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA

Have it from To-day

Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet

ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY, 14

Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, [illegible] BOMBAY, 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

R. B. SALISBURY

Presents

THE GIRL FRIEND

Musical Comedy in 3 Acts.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15 AND 9-45 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
have the honour to present

CECIL DE MILLE'S
WORK OF SUPREME GENIUS
THE KING OF KINGS

A truly inspirational presentation of the greatest drama the world has ever known.

Prices Rs. 2/4, Re. 1/2 and Gallery As. 9.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE TEMPTRESS

FEATURING

GRETA GARBO AND ANTONIO MORENO.

A Great Ibanez Romance Directed by the Man Who Made Ben Hur.

A METRO GOLDWYN MAYER PRODUCTION.

THE GLOBE

(SANDHURST ROAD)

5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Sat., and Sun. at 3 P. M.

By special request

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

"DON Q SON OF ZORRO"

Unsurpassed sword-fighting and horsemanship in the greatest gripping story!

NEXT WEEK

TOM MIX IN "THE RAINBOW TRAIL."

100,000 CLIENTS

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 12.

March	20.14 plus .10
May	20.17 plus .11
July	19.78 plus .10
October	19.57 plus .10
December	19.49 plus .12
Middling Spot	20.35 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 12.

March	19.54 plus .12
May	19.56 plus .11
Middling Spot	19.34 plus .12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports.	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	23,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

	Opening.	Closing.
January	10.31	10.34 plus .04
February		10.35 plus .04
March	10.36	10.38 plus .04
April		10.40 plus .04
May	10.41	10.43 plus .04
June		10.39 plus .04
July	10.37	10.40 plus .05
August		10.33 plus .05
September		10.27 plus .04
October	10.21	10.22 plus .04
November		10.17 plus .04
December		10.18 plus .04
January		10.17 plus .04
Middling Spot		10.65 plus .05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.35 plus .05
Scinde, Fine	7.60 plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	7.85 plus .05
Bengal, Good	7.10 plus .05
Bengal, Fullly Good	7.35 plus .05
Bengal, Fine	7.60 plus .05
Oomra, Good	7.70 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	8.00 plus .05
Oomra Fine	8.30 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	8.80 plus .05
Broach, Fine	9.05 plus .05
Broach Superfine	9.30 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

January	18.62 plus .11
February	18.62 plus .11
March	18.87 plus .13
April	18.87 plus .13
May	19.02 plus .14
June	18.98 plus .04
July	19.08 plus .14
August	19.08 plus .14
September	19.08 plus .14
October	19.00 plus .14
November	18.95 plus .07
December	18.95 plus .07
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	19.20 plus .15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 12.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	26-7/16
Forward	26-1/2

GOLD.

London, Jan. 12.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. .. £4-4-11-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 12.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-7/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5/16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3/8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 12.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.96
T.T. Madrid on London	29.71
T.T. Milan on London	92.69
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.15
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 12.

Bazario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes:
Shipment Sellers January 42/9.
Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes;
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. 43/-.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—
Shipment Sellers January 46/3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—
No. offerings.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASO. LTD.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

Spot prices.

Description	10-1-29	3-1-29
Bengals F. G.	276	273
Sind F. G.	278	275
Punjab F. G.	270	270
Rajputana F. G.	276	273
Oomra Fine	319	319
C. P. No. 1, Fine	339	337
C. P. No. 2, Fine	329	328
Khandesh F. G.	291	294

Futures Settlement rates.

	10-1-29	3-1-29	7-1-29
Hedge Contract			
Bengals Dec.-Jan.	274	273	273
Bengals March	279	278	279
Broach April-May	354	356	353
Oomra F. Dec.-Jan.	317	319	316
Oomra F. March	319	321	318

Receipts for week ending 10th Jan.

	1929 Bales.	1928 Bales.
Bengals	9101	12130
Oomras	111731	123944
Dholleras	5316	6027
Broach	...	30
Southerns	1588	230
Persians	145	56
Americans	...	1458
Egyptians	153	...
E. Africans	796	399
Other sorts	...	...
Total	128830	144274

Exports for week ending 10th Jan.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	2709
Continent	32816
China	2600
Japan	37761
Coast Ports	432
Total	76318

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	6670
China, Japan & Coast Ports	41100
Total	47770

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 10th Jan.

1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
903775	991111	820732

Exports from 1st September to 10th Jan.

	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
Unted Kingdom	12749	16331	592
Continent	268790	150603	90543
China	50192	3700	43378
Japan	424888	211764	205768
Coast Ports	6899	9456	4776
U.S.A.	3355	670	7
Total	766873	392524	345068

Total exposts by rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to Jan. 1929 42498 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 10th Jan. 1929 134,552 bales.

Same period last year 321,124 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th Jan. 1929 918,256 bales.

Same time last year 643,801 bales.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

American Cotton Imports.

Purchases of American cotton, 1st Sept. 28 to 31st Aug. 1929 2,600 bales.

American cotton arrived in India, 1st Sept. 28 to 10th Jan. 1929 1,746 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India 792 bales.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

The market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 13|11-1|2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8|6|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Hankow Maru Rs. 8|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
S.S. Garada Rs. 8|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Currimba Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 8|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 8|9|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 8|10|3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London Cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers Feb.-Mar. 28|-.
Delivery Sellers May-Aug. 28|4-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 12.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 18.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 12.

Demand Bills	484.68

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 12|4-1|2.
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12|6.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Jul.-Sept., per cwt., 12|5-3|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Jul.-Sept., per cwt., 12|6-1|2.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Jan.-Feb. £19-0-0.
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-0-0.
Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Jan.-Feb. £15-8-9
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £18-15-0.

EFFECT OF PRICE CHANGES ON COTTON ACREAGE

—:o:—

Factor Influencing the Farmers' Decision

The following instructive article written by Mr. Joseph A. Becker of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" in August, 1927, will be read with interest in view of the acreage of the new American cotton crop, which is engaging the attention of American cotton-growers. The article vividly describes the factors which go to influence the farmers' decision for the prospective acreage for the season of 1929-30:—

It is a truism to state that the acreage of cotton planted is greatly influenced by the cotton price in the prior season. Such a reaction is a natural one, and has been observed for many crops. Cotton, because it is entirely a cash crop and is grown in many places under an almost one-crop system of farming, probably reacts more quickly and violently than many other crops. The measurement of the extent of the effect of price upon acreage is frequently obscured by other factors. Should one attempt to account for the changes in cotton acreage by a study of price per pound, the relationship would not be at all precise. When, however, the cotton price is deflated by a general commodity index or, more correctly, by a non-agricultural index, the relationship at once becomes much clearer.

The effect of price is also altered somewhat by the yield per acre of the crop, or, putting it another way, the value per acre of cotton has an important influence. This is reasonable in view of the fact that a high price received for a short crop is not as stimulating as a high price received for a good crop. The current acreage also exerts influence, since a high value per acre received from a small acreage is less stimulating than a high value per acre received from a large acreage.

The matter of competition of other crops with cotton has some influence upon planting plans of farmers, although, generally speaking, in most sections of the cotton belt considerable changes in acreages of other crops are necessary to effect small changes in the cotton area. The price of cotton relative to the price of corn, which is the most important substitute for cotton in the cotton States (also a cultivated crop), exerts some influence upon planting plans.

In pursuing a study of the effect of the price of cotton upon the subsequent acreage there is a choice of prices which may be selected for use in determining relationships. Mr. B. B. Smith, of this Bureau, several years ago used the spot price at New Orleans, and explained his preference for this price on the basis of the fact that it was a price widely quoted in newspapers, upon ticker services, and on market letters sent out by firms at the market centres to country correspondents. It is also a price which is quoted after the product has largely left the farmers' hands. Mr. Smith's study of the time (i.e., the month of the year) during which prices aparently influenced acreage indicated that prices from November to May all exerted some influence upon subsequent planting plans. Prices during the early part of the cotton marketing season probably influence growers more directly, since they sell the bulk of their cotton at that time. Later in the marketing season market prices give produeers an indication of the change in price from the early part of the season, and probably exert more influence than do farm prices at that time. In his analysis Mr. Smith found that the mathematical relationship between prices and subsequent acreage did not differ greatly as between months, although he did find that the maximum influence appeared to be in January and February.

Most studies of the effect of cotton price upon acreage have indicated that other factors were necessary to explain changes which could not be attributed solely to price. The use of multiple correlation in securing a mathematical statement of the relationship of change in price to subsequent change in acreage required the use of various other factors. It has been found, for example, that the total production of cotton explains some of the variation from a direct relationship of price, also that the price of corn and other feed crops exerts influence. A number of workers in this field have established very high correlations based upon price and allied economic factors. No attempt is made in this article to supply a mathematical equation which sets forth the relationship of price and acreage. From the following simple table of the change in deflated cotton price and change in acreage it will at once be apparent that there is a relationship between the two series; it is also apparent that changes in the price series are larger than the changes in acreage:—

	United States cotton acreage planted as p.c. of preceding year.	Farm price of cotton per lb. December 1 of preceding year adjusted for price level.
1911	109.8	106.7
1912	94.8	85.3
1913	107.7	121.3
1914	99.9	106.1
1915	85.8	59.5
1916	112.3	136.1
1917	96.8	120.4
1918	106.7	134.7
1919	94.3	90.0
1920	105.3	111.2
1921	85.4	42.1
1922	107.3	150.7
1923	113.8	134.7
1924	110.3	140.7
1925	112.7	72.8
1926	101.3	79.1

The data on acreage used in the table are the official estimates of the Crop Reporting Board. The data on price are the December 1 farm price of cotton, deflated by the use of the non-agricultural commodity index of the Bureau of Labour. The use of market prices for the same date would probably not give an appreciable difference in the tendencies noted. The use of the price quotations for other dates as late as March would likewise probably not materially alter the relationship. A rough calculation indicates that a change of four points in the price series is necessary on an average to effect a change of one point in the acreage series. An outstanding exception of the tendency for an increase in price to be associated with an increase in acreage is noticeable in the data for 1917. An outstanding example of a decrease in price which was not associated with a decrease in acreage is noticeable in the data for 1925.

Undoubtedly there are a number of factors which obscure the effect of price upon subsequent acreage. The use of the non-agricultural commodity price index for deflating cotton price takes into account in part, but not wholly so, relative urban and rural prosperity. So large a percentage of cotton is grown under conditions of tenancy, by which the tenant is not associated with a particular piece of land, that high wages in the city at times deplete the man-power on farms, even though current price conditions might indicate that cotton may be grown at a profit. On the other hand, there are times when urban conditions are such as to keep man-power relatively plentiful on the farms, even when the price of cotton is low and current prices for the commodity do not indicate a material return to the grower. Essentially it is a question of scarcity or plenty of labour in the cotton States. Generally speaking, the scarcity of labour is not a critical factor in cotton production, since there is ordinarily some movement of surplus population from the farms to the cities in the cotton States, due to the relatively high birth-rate among the coloured population in the country.

Weather conditions likewise at times are such as to obscure the relationship of price of cotton to planting. In the current season of 1927, for example, the price relationship shown above would indicate a decrease of about 8 per cent. in the area planted to cotton this spring. A multiple correlation study based upon price and other economic factors also indicates a decrease of about 8 per cent. However, drought in Western Oklahoma and Northwestern Texas undoubtedly prevented the planting of an acreage of cotton which might have been expected under present price conditions. Likewise, floods and a cool, wet spring in the Mississippi Valley prevented the growers in that section from planting the acreage which they had intended to plant. The result is seen in the report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, just made public, showing a reduction of 12.4 per cent. compared with the previous year.

The development of new cotton areas and of new methods of handling the crop also appears to obscure the effect of price upon planting. The year 1925 is probably an outstanding illustration of this sort. Under the stimulus of relatively good cotton prices in 1923 and 1924 attention was focused upon the fact that cotton could be produced in the semi-humid areas of North-western Texas, under an extensive system of crop production, at relatively low costs. Accompanying this "discovery", the spring of 1925 was unusually favourable for the planting of cotton. There had been unusually full winter rainfall in that season in this western area which, combined with a favourable planting season and almost unlimited areas of new land, resulted in a very rapid expansion in this territory. This occurred in the face of the price relationship, which ordinarily would have been accompanied with a decrease in acreage. This factor does not wholly explain the departure from the general reaction to price in that year, but it was undoubtedly one of the major factors. In the case of cotton the boll weevil menace has, at times, tended to obscure the reaction of planting to price. The year 1917 followed a year of tremendous boll weevil damage in Mississippi and Alabama, when the yield in considerable portions of the Eastern States was reduced so drastically by boll weevil damage that the growing of cotton thereafter appeared to be attended with minimum chances of success.

In summarising it, it may be said that cotton is the crop of the cotton States. Many farms, especially those operated by tenants, are not equipped to grow substitute crops for cotton. It is, therefore, natural to expect that a considerable change in relative price is necessary to bring about a small change in acreage. Furthermore, factors other than economic conditions and relative cotton prices, such as weather, insect damage, development of new methods of growing cotton, expansion into new territories or contracting of acreage in established areas, must be considered as limiting factors in the reaction of cotton planting to cotton price.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 12.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 125 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 122 1/4

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 138

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-1/2

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 1/8 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 7/16 12th inst
London/Japan 1/10 17/32 11th inst.
London/Paris 124.10 11th inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 11th inst
London/Switzerland 25.20 11th inst.
London/Italy 92.72 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 11th inst £4-4 11 1/2 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 3/8 11th inst. 26 7/16 10th inst
Silver Lordon Forward 26 7/16 11th inst 26 1/2 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57 9/16 11th inst 57 11/16 10th inst
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 5/16 p.c.; 11th inst 4 11/32 p.c.; 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/8 p.c.; 11th inst 4 13/32 p.c.; 10th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Mony: Inter Bank Call 5-1/2/6 p.c. 3 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—In Demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 12.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/13/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/6
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/6
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/15
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/5
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12
Forward Rates 18th January sett:—
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/13/0 1945/55 Rs. 103/15/6
Tone of Market.—Steady

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 per cent
6 Months Discounts 4 3/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4-1/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver—Quiet and steady. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. China was seller at higher rate. Market depends upon China.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers 9|10-7|16d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £9-5-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £17-17-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £17-18-9.

Beware OF Women

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Bombay, Jan. 11.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 3
Jedob	,,	0 12 6
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 lu.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	,,	1 0 6
,, 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 6
Ganga Ghat	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 3
David	,,	1 1 0
Moor	,,	1 1 3
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH (Quality.		
Swan Finaly	,,	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntla	,,	1 0 3
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0 15 3
Globe	,,	
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 3
Kalbhwa	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 6
Textile	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance	Per lb	1 1 6
Jacob	,,	1 1 3
Century	,,	1 1 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yard.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jecob	,,	1 0 3
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 15 0
GABRUN No. 5121 Hindustan	,,	
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 9
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	13 4 0
3810	,,	14 3 0
9898	,,	11 2 0
9797	,,	9 10 0
44000	,,	9 10 0
BLACK CHEAK.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 4 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.	Yards 5 to 9	
Chhawani	Per lb.	1 1 6
China	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 0 9
Simplex	,,	1 0 3
	Yards 10	
Chhawani	Per lb.	
China	,,	
Moon	,,	
Phoenix	,,	
Maher	,,	
Simplex	,,	

Madras.—The Maharajah of Venkatagiri will be returned unopposed to the Madras Council vacancy caused by the death of the Rajah of Panagal, the rival candidate having withdrawn.—A. P.

Madras.—A Madura correspondent wires that subsequent to the shooting of Muthukumaraswami Mudaliar, another man named Sankaranarayana Mudaliar of the village of Karaham was shot dead on the same date in his sheep penn.—A. P.

Madras.—Another message from Madura reports that a scuffle occurred between the police and some accused in a murder case. The latter were absconding in a jungle when the police caught one of the accused. A scuffle ensued in which the police opened fire with the result that one of the accused was shot dead. Some of the constables received serious injuries.—A. P.

Madras.—It is understood that the Finance Committee of the Madras Legislative Council accepted the City Commissioners proposals for the reorganisation of the City police.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 12.

S.S. Adna, Gunvaldsen, Abadan.
S.S. City of Baroda, McMillan, Baltimore.

DEPARTURES.

January 12.

S.S. Ockenfels, Wayhansen, Antwerp.
S.S. Emdijk, Fries, Antwerp.
S.S. Gilda, Gladulich, Trieste.
S.S. Ensley City, Allen, Calcutta.

LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

S.S. Arabia for Trieste.
S.S. Varsova for Busra.
S.S. Ranchi for London.

The steamer Adna, 3159 tons, Captain A. Gunvaldsen arrived in Bombay harbour from Abadan with cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. City of Baroda:—Messrs. F. F. Campbell and Co.'s steamer City of Baroda, 4199 tons, Captain J. Macmillan, arrived in Bombay harbour from Baltimore with general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ockenfels:—Lionel Edwards Ltd. steamer Ockenfels, 4681 tons, Captain E. Wayhausen sailed from Bombay harbour for Antwerp with general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Gilda:—The Lloyd Triestino Co.'s steamer Gilda, 3111 tons, Captain G. Gladulich sailed from Bombay harbour for Trieste with general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Ensley City:—Messrs. MacKinnon Mackenzie and Co.'s steamer Ensley City 3801 tons, Captain W. R. Allen sailed from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Emdijk:—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Coll's steamer Emdijk 2139 tons, Captain C. Fries sailed from Bombay harbour for Antwerp with general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

January 12.

S.S. Rajputana for London:—2 cwts. fox skins with fur, H. A. Ebrahimoff; 56 bales lamb skins with fur, Grindlay and Co.; 19 bales woollen carpets A. Jemstudoff; 25 bales woollen carpets A. R. Habibullaoff 2 bales cotton embroidery, M M. and Co.

For Constantinople:—2 bdles woollen carpets A. Jemstudoff.

S.S. Masula for Hull:—5000 ewt cotton seed M. Mohanlal and Co.; 5000 ewt cotton seed Birla Bros.

For Havre:—62 bales Indian raw cotton Patel Cotton Co.; 55 bales coton fly Textile Production; 1300 ewt myrabollams C. Jivanlal and Co. 2017 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—1110 bales Indian raw cotton, R. Devachand and Co.

S.S. Massilia for Liverpool:—50 bales Indian raw wool, D. Sassoon and Co.; 123 bales Indian raw wool, F F Campbell and Co.; 45 bales Indian raw wool. Cox and Kings Ltd.; 2200 ewt groundnut oil cake M. Mohanlal and Co.; 499-1|2 ewt Indian deel seed and 499-1|2 ewt Indian fanigrie seed, M. Madhani and Co.; 2000 ewt groundnuts R. Meharalli and Sons; 350 bales wool raw V. Omersey; 71 bales wool raw R. Veerchand; 106 bales wool raw D. Kundamal.

For Philadelphia:—320 ewt wet salted goat skins Brickey and Co.; 36 bales dry salted goat skins Briskey and Co.

For Marseiles:—500 ewts groundnuts in shell, R. Meharalli and Sons.

S.S. Cracovia for Trieste:—412-1|2 ewt. groudnuts in shell, R. Meharalli and Sons; 1 bale Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 55 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—55 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Gilda for Fiume:—4000 ewt gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

S.S. City of Poona for Liverpool:—60 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Manchester:—120 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 50 bales Indian cotton raw, Bombay Company.

For Marseilles:—220 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Arabia for Genoa:—2000 ewt linseed, Gorio Ltd.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton Patel Cotton Co.; 1060 bales Indian raw cotton K. Devachand and Co.; 502-1|2 ewt groundnuts J. Meyer and Co.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 143 bales Indian raw cotton Hirji Nensey and Co.; 220 bales cotton fly Textile Products.

For Marseilles:—336 ewt groundnuts, J. Meyer and Co.

For Naples:—4000 ewt cotton seed and 93000 ewt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S.S. Emdijk for Hamburg:—60 bales goat hair, H. K. M. Jaitha and Sons; 600 ewts groundnuts R. Meharalli and Sons; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—1000 ewts linseed cakes expeller, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Brodavan for Antwerp:—7700 ewts linseed oil cake expeller, J. Parmanand and Co.; 14700 ewts groundnut oil cake expeller, J. Paramanand and Co.; 270 bales Indian cotton raw, O. Suleman and Co.; 220 bales Indian cotton raw, Rathi and Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales Indian cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

S.S. Gambada for Dulbourne:—39 bales cotton grey duck country, N. Wadia and Sons.

S.S. Muroran Maru for Hongkong:—18 cwts sandalwood powder, P. Dhunjibhoy; 50 cwts grey cotton twist, S. J. David and Co.; 60 cwts shark fins, H. L. Uiram; 153 cwts fish mows and shark fins, H. A. Mohamad and Sons; 77 cwts Ippicots, Dubash Treeras and Co.; 10-1|2 cwts fish maws and shark fins R. Dhanji and Co.

For Sanghai:—24 cwts sandalwood powder P. Dhunjibhoy; 600 bales Indian raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—56 bales Indian raw cotton, K. Narandas and Co.; 1150 bales Indian cotton Nissho Co. Ltd; 650 bales Indian cotton, Japan Cotton Trading.

For Moji:—200 bales Indian raw cotton T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 150 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading.

For Osaka:—100 bales Indian raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—200 bales Indian cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—850 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading.

S.S. Shinsei Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales Indian cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading.

S.S. Heijin Maru for Yokkaichi:—350 bales Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 1000 bales Indian cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales Indian cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

For Yokohama:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Erie Maru for Yokohama:—300 tons scrap iron, M. M. Kaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

January 12.

S.S. Malwa: Agents M. M. and Co.

From Shanghai:—1 parcel old books, 39 bales raw silk, 1 case silk pangee.

From Penang:—25 cases tea dust, 50 cases tea fanu.

From Colombo:—28 1|2-chest tea, 131 bars silver.

From Hongkong:—3 cases pangee, 65 cases and 3 boxes silk piece-goods, 20 cases and 5 bales silk, 3 cases Chinaware.

S.S. Erie Maru: Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd.

From Adelaide:—87525 bags wheat.

S.S. Tomiura Maru: Agents N. Y. Kaisha.

From Karachi:—2 cases shell buttons.

S.S. Karon: Agents M. M. and Co.

From Marques:—3 nos empty drums, 2 bdles old Manila hanser, 50 cases leita (milk).

From Durban:—80 bars S|e silver, 46 box S|e fine gold, 1 tin trunks in gunny, 9 cases cheese, 3 cases butter.

From Zanzibar:—324 bales cloves, 3 cases shell cuddris, 18 bags dara, 3 cases ivory, 5 cases cigarette paper, 8 bdles empty mats, 25 nos empty drums, 30 baskets and 40 cases fruits.

From Beera:—9 tusk ivory.

From Alam:—7 bdles brass and copper, 7 bdles lead, 6 bdles zinc, 14 bdles goat skin, 50 bales cotton.

From Mombasa:—279 bdles cowries, 774 pieces and 2 cases ivory, 21 bales goat skin, 25 bags empty bottles, 2100 cases and 452 bags potatoes, 1388 bales cotton.

S.S. Lady Blake: Agents M. M. and Co.

From Tuticorin:—82 bags tea, 239 bdles empty old gunnies, 5 bales mill cotton waste, 272 bales cotton yarn, 156 bags and 13 robbins cardamons.

From Cochin:—24 bags dry ginger, 151 bdles coir rope, 210 kollies and 10 cases hooka shells.

From Calicut:—200 bales cotton, 3 jottas coir yarn, 240 bags cocoanuts.

From Colombo:—72 casks tallow.

THE MATUNGA INCIDENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish the following letters, which were sent on the 10th inst. to the "Times of India," and the "Evening News," in your esteemed paper of the next issue.

To the "Times of India."

"With reference to your publication in your daiy of the 7th instant regarding the meeting held at Matunga on the evening of the 6th instant to protest against the unwarranted Police assult on the crowed gathered round the fire at Matunga on the same date, please note and correct your statement by publishing in your next issue that the meeting was not held under the auspices of the "Youth League," Matunga as wrongly published by you but it was held under the auspices of the residents of Matunga."

To the "Evening News of India:"—

"With reference to your editorial comments on the incident of the Police assault on the peaceful crowd at Matunga on 6-1-29 at the fire accident on the same date please note and rectify your statement that the deputation waited upon the Commissioner was not on behalf of the Youth League as wrongly stated by you but on behalf of the residents of Matunga."—Yours etc.

Hon. Secretary.

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NOTES FROM LONDON

—:o:—

An Indian "History of England"

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

London, Dec. 27.

Though the policies and conflicts of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir M. M. Bhownagri may be regarded as buried in the archives of a past history, they are connected with the events of today. Naoroji idealised the English Liberals; Bhownagri exposed their insincerity, and, despite his ultimate adherence to reaction, the advanced thinkers could not deny him some sympathy for his denunciation of the unjustifiable hopes held out by Naoroji. If it was wrong of Bhownagri to join the Tories, it was wrong of Naoroji to join the Liberals. Twenty years ago a modern phase of Indian interests in England was entered and we have not yet exhausted the epoch. In the year 1908 Shapurji Saklatvala was exercising considerable powers of persuasion on indian political visitors to England, inducing them to abandon the old battleground of Liberal versus Tory. Not only did he cause some to perceive the unsatisfactory and anti-Nationalist bases of Liberal policy, but he indirectly caused a change of view towards Sir M. Bhownagri. He proved that a mild measure of admiration could be reasonably accorded to him for despising and opposing political hypocrites. He induced active Indians like Bepin Chandra Pal, Khaparde, Lajpat Rai, Mohamed Ali and J. M. Parikh to shed their prejudice against Indians who had been in the British Tory Party, provided they should show willingness to co-operate with Indians who were waging the Nationalist fight.

This political Rationalism was, as realism generally is, the subject of some little criticism. Some expressed surprise at the willingness of radicalism to rub shoulders with Conservatism. Others excused it only on the ground of the old and close friendship that had existed for over thirty years between Bhownagri, the Saklatvalas and the Tatas. But any hope of seeing Bhownagri view matters from the wide Indian point were doomed to disappointment. The Liberal Party was in power for considerable periods up to the outbreak of the Great War, and had never given Bhownagri the refusal of any important position,—although the Party admitted Indians as K.C.'s, Privy Councillors and Members of the India Council.

The War brought about a Coalition, and this, with the special circumstances of the War, was to be the opportunity for realising Bhownagri's destiny. In the Coalition Government were Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Walter Long, both friendly to Sir M. M. Bhownagri. He and his supporters were still smarting from the ingratitude of Tory politicians toward their pet of 1905. It was the policy of the Coalition Government to offer more douceurs to amenable Indians, from a League of Nations position to a British Peerage. Saklatvala closely watched the reaction on Bhownagri.

By this time Saklatvala had become well known as an outspoken opponent of the continuance of the World War to a so-called Decisive Victory, on Socialist grounds. The infamous Treaty of Versailles had been signed when Bhownagri arranged a great meeting of All-Indian Residents in Great Britain. Its purpose was to celebrate the victory and offer thanks for the "creation" of the first Indian Peer. The scheme of this meting, called while India was ringing with plans to boycott and repudiate British titles, was (as one can readily understand) carefully concealed from Saklatvala and his wild men. The Extremist crowd; however, had its auxiliary channels of information and they attended the meeting, Saklatvala in command, with ample numbers to control any Indian gathering.

SHATTERED DREAMS.

The disappointment of hopes and smashing of schemes then proceeded apace. Saklatvala first effected the removal of Bhownagri from the chair. Next he secured the adoption of a vote of censure on those convening the meeting in the name of India. Then he moved and carried the adjournment. No one can say that Indians were slow or unbusinesslike on that occasion. From that moment Sir M. M. Bhownagri never attempted a public political move, recognising that the old somnolent docile Indian community was a thing of the past.

On the other hand, he set to work to undermine and eject Shapurji Saklatvala. At this time Bhownagri retained possession of the ostensibly "non-political" public platforms of the Parsi Association, dinners and the Indian Social Club banquets. Although Saklatvala had become a Member of Parliament, Bhownagri used to cut him and Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala, assigning them obscure corners at all social functions. That sort of thing does not seriously affect or silence the Saklatvala type, but the intention was pronounced and evident to all. "Sak" cared little for social status, but he attended all Indian and Parsi gatherings from an intense love of human company, which is one of his many endearing features.

PROTESTS.

In 1923 Mr. S. R. Bomanji objected to a deliberate insult offered to the Parsi M.P. and abruptly left the Parsi dinner party In 1925 Dr. Jilla rose at a banquet and added the name of the Parsi Member of Parlament to the list of notable achievements quoted by Bhownagri and Dr. Gotla, who had forgotten to mention the event. In the Indian Social Club similar incidents occurred. Of events in that Club I have already recounted a few details in these columns, the incidents bringing in the names of Mr. T. Mardy Jones, M.P., whom India honours today, and of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P. I must reserve further mention of the Club for a future instalment of my Indian History of England.

THE CHINESE SITUATION

I notice with pain that some writers in the Indian Nationalist Press have referred to the Nanking Government as if it were a triumph of the Chinese Nationalist movement. I have received the publications of the Central Committee of the Chinese Aid Society, G.P.O., Hongkong, and in its organ, "The Labour-Peasant Defender of China" (Rs. 6 per year), an indictment of the White Terror that is actually crushing the masses of China is presented with convincing force. The awakened workers and peasants who for a time were within sight of establishing a real national democracy with social principles are now being mercilessly persecuted by the enthroned tools of the world's Imperialism. The alleged Nationalist triumph is the anti-Red Victory of militarists, landlords, corrupt gentry, and businessmen. As to their "Era of Peace" and renaming of Peking, Peping, Li Chung-jen admitted at the "Victory Celebration" at Peiping that "Our military comrades have made many orphans and widows and caused the people to suffer, and industry and commerce to decline." In seven months, up to and including July 1928, the peaceful triumphers have arrested 7,757 revolutionists. There have been in the same period 7,930 executions and only 73 sentences less than capital. 10,000 were killed in the "uprisings" in Hunan, Kiangsi, Kuang-tung and other provinces. This does not exhaust the list of pleasant acts which, will doubtless earn for the bogus national triumph a place beside dear little Georgia in the affection of Mr. Ramsay McDonald, the pacifist Socialist.

WINDMILLS IN KENT.

The most prominent feature of the landscape as one approaches Headcorn is its windmill. One may add that many another Kentish townlet is dominated by one of these relics of a past important industry. Only a few generations ago, it would have been possible to speak in the plural of the mills that reared their picturesque forms above each village on the plains and uplands. Now it is a rare fortune to find one standing in good preservation as a memento of departed enterprise and skill.

The progress of ruin, when it sets in, is rapid and merciful. The structure of fifty feet in height, weighing scores of tons and largely or entirely composed of weed, has to be kept in good repair or will soon break up under the influence of the elements Where some attention has been devoted to the giant buildings, they stand in safe and sturdy solidity, a high festimony to their builders and designers.

DIFFERENCES IN DESIGN.

The great mill at Headcore is still in working condition, and presents one of the most frequent types met in the county. That is, the top, or dome, turns round by the action of a fan, so as to make the sails of the mill face the wind all the time. It follows that the body of the structure stands still, and is even in some cases set upon a brick base or bottom floor.

The casual spectator certainly notices that there are some differences between the windmills, but he cannot say in what they consist, and does not even try to find out. It was only after perusing an interesting publication of "The South Eastern Gazette" office, Maidstone, that I learned anything technical about windmills, or appreciated what an important part they had played in our village economy as late as the eighties of last century. The author of the excellent booklet (1s. net) is Mr. J. B. Paddon, who is also its skilled illustrator. The name Paddon is well known to the older generation in Malling and Maidstone. Mr. Paddon tells us that in the windmills that preceded the smock and tower mills the entire structure revolved, in order to dress the sails to the winds. Then the cupola, or dome, was made to revolve alone. At first this cupola had to be pulled round by chains hanging down and grasped from the gallery. In 1750 the fantail was invented, and this device, which is familiar to all lands as part of the wind pumps, was not always adequate to turn the dome and sails in all conditions of the wind. And small wonder, for those mighty erections weigh about thirty tons. Therefore, the chains were still to be seen attached to the superstructure.

NOT A PUNY PAST.

While wind and water mills have had to yield to steam mills and English mills to foreign mills, it would be entirely incorrect to imagine that the 'old supplanted methods" were slow or inefficient. These mills sometimes cost £10,000 to build. They ground the grain with great speed, and their only ground of alleged inferiority was in respect of their dependence on the wind. This sometimes, but very seldom, failed. The shutters or panels of the sails had to be moveable and trimmed according to the speed attained, as, during strong gales, it was easy for the mill to race, and even splitting and destroying stones sometimes with fatal results to human life or the structure. Some mills attained twelve stories; some had ingenious devices for closing or separating the stones in accordance with the excessive or moderate speed that had been attained. In Smarden Mill there is a sack hoist worked by the waste power of the sails, the sail axle winding up several sacks of grain with high speed. In some of the "post" (or wholly turning structured) mills, the entire mass of forty or more tons weight could be turned with the fore-finger. There are quite a few windmills working in Kent at the present moment.

As one stands on the platform of the fantail, the dizzy height and the powerful swing of the two hundred feet circle of the sweeps fill one with some amount of thrill. But the builders builded well; and when no corn came to be ground, many of the mills, full of their old energy, served a useful purpose, sometimes to saw timber, sometimes to grind paint,—defying the decrees of captious economics.

BROADCASTING IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

The following inforation has been sent us by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company of London relative to the new Marconi Transmitter for Bratislava. Broadcasting in Central Europe continues to make rapid progress, and the Czecho Slovakian broadcasting organisation, which already conducts a very efficient service is now building a further chain of five stations. Of these stations the new high power station shortly to be erected by the Marcony Company at Bratislava will be one of the largest and will perform a service similar to that of the new B.B.C. high power regional stations in the cuontry. The power of this transmitter to the aerial circuit is 12 KW. and on its erection at Bratislava it will replace the small power transmitter that is at present serving the locality. It has been constructed on the unit system, in which each circuit is completely screened from its neighbours in order to prevent the possible introduction of spurious signals that would distort the quality of the transmission. Access to the transmitter is obtained by means of safety gates between the panels, power being automatically cut off when these gates are opened. In the design of this transmitter, which will be known as the Marconi Type P.A.5., particular attention was given to the following points: constancy of wavelength; complete freedom from frequency change of the carrier wave due to modulation; deep modulation without distortion; a straight line frequency characteristic throughout the useful audio range; freedom from harmonic radiation and adjustability to any wave-length within the authorised broadcast band of 200 to 545 metres. The serial of the Bratislava station, which is situated at a distance of 100 metres from the transmitter, will be supported by two towers 300 ft. high by and about 600 ft. apart and a buried earth system will be employed. A Marconi broadcasting station of similar type is also being erected at Bucarest and will be the principal station of the new Roumanian Broadcasting Administration..

THE WEATHER

POONA, January 13.

Yesterday's western disturbance is passing eastwards after cauing widespread rain and snow in Kashmir, and a fresh one is approaching the Frontier.

The temperature is above the normal from Baluchistan to West Rajputana.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Sonamarg three quarers of an inch; Dras quarter.

Forecast:—A few falls along the Frontier.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of very great intensity at is origin about 4,800 miles away was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at 5-44 in the morning on Sunday, (13th inst).—A. P.

Beware
OF
Women

Vitality

Balance in diet is essential to the healthy growth and vitality of the child. It is not merely a question of the quantity of food a child gets. The important matter is that it should contain all the food elements required to build a healthy body.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40. p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

Social Gathering of Sydenham College, Hornby Road, 5 p.m., His Excellency the Governor presiding.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

PINTO.—On the 13th at his residence, Lake View, Santa Cruz, Augusto Mathias Pinto, aged 72 years. Funeral leaves 5-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), arriving at Haines Road Cemetery at 6 p.m. Friends and relations will please accept this the only intimation.

MR. JAYAKAR ON PRESENT SITUATION.

On Wednesday (the 16th inst.) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Nagapada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis and New Nagapada Roads, Byculla, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the President of the National Social Conference, will speak on "The Present Indian Situation."

GODAVARIBAI DISPENSARY AT JAFRABAD.

The total number of patients (male, female and children) treated in the Bai Gadavaribai Ramji Vora Charitable Dispensary at Jafrabad during the month of October last was 2577. In November the number was 1947 and in December the number was 2337. The total number of patients treated for three months was 6861.

ANDHERI RECREATION CLUB SPORTS

The Andheri Recreation Club will hold its annual gathering in February when thre will be following sports open to the public (ladies and gentlemen) residing in the Bombay Suburban Districts:—100 yards running race, Cycle race (fast) Sack race. Fig race. Needle race. Potato picking race.. Long jump. Cycle rafe (slow). Three-legged race. Chetty breaking race. Vegetable race Tug of war. High jump. Wrestling. Veterans race.

Entrance fee for each entry annas 8 for persons below 16 years and annas 4 for persons below 16 years. Persons wishing to take part in any of the sports should please enlist their names with the undersigned on or before 15th January 1929. Entrance fee is to be paid at the time of enlistment.

TRAINING CAMP FOR SCOUT MASTERS.

A training camp for prospective Scout masters will be run by Mr. Venkateswaran, Provincial Scout Secretary, from the 20th. February, at Pavagadh in Gujarat.

Applications to attend the Camp, accompanied by the fee of Rs. 10, should be sent on or before January 31st., to the Provincial Scout Secretary, Provincial Scout Headquarters, Bombay. 1.

SAMARTH VAYAM MANDIR.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee the following office-bearers were elected for the year 1929—1930. President Mr. M. G. Gore. Vice-Presidents Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Dr. Bhaindarkar. Secretaries;—Mr. S. N. Moghe and P. H. Burve. Treasurers.—Mr. G. B. Sathe, and G. S. Deshpande.

The Managing Committee also confirmed Mr. P. L. Kale and Mr. Shankarrao Nikam, the well-known Gymnasts from Baroda and Nasik as Headmaster and Second-teacher, respectively.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on Bhakti Yoga to-morrow at the Saraswat Colony, SantaCruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

SHRI MAKAR SANKRANT.

Under the auspices of the Makar Sankranti Mahotsawa ceremony will be ob- Thursday (17th inst.) at 9-30 p.m. when served at Gorwal Bramhnivas to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m., when Sheth Shriman Tulsidas Khimji will attend and Shastri Bhaishankar Jeshankar Yajnik will deliver a public pravachan on Bhagwat Gita.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL URDU SCHOOL.

The prize distribution of the winners in the Athletic Tournament of the Bandra Municipal Urdu Schools will be held on Thursday (17th. inst.) at 9-30 p.m. when Mr. Leo Rodriques will preside.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE DAY.

The Sydenham College Day gathering will be held on Wednesday (16th inst.) at 5 p.m. at the College premises when H. E. the Governor of Bombay will preside and Lady Sykes will distribute

FOOD OF DECK PASSENGERS

COMPLAINT OF POOR QUALITY

The following is a copy of letter dated the 20th December 1928, from Mr. D. J. Macgillivry of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. to the Secretary P. & T. R. Association:—

"With reference to your letter No. J. 544|649, of 20th instant I now confirm the various points discussed at the meeting we had on the 10th instant.

S.S. "Chakla":—The complaint that the cooking place was too near the latrines has been gone into and by erecting a screen between these two places we hope this will remove any cause of complaint in the future.

S.S. "Vita":—We are going into the question of more convenient cooking places on this vessel. There is one forward and one aft but only the latter is used but if after we have completed our investigations we find that there is any necessity to put the forward one in use this will be done.

S.S. "Karoa":—As stated with reference to the complaint that the food on sale to deck passengers was not up to the usual standard the Contractor has produced a book signed by a very large number of passengers certifying to the excellency of the food supplied. You will no doubt keep in mind what I told you that on board all these vessels there is a notice asking that complaints should be made to Commanders through the usual channel at the time any cause for complaint arises, and if this is done you can rest assured that any complaint made will be thoroughly investigated on the spot.

S.S. "Karagola".—The question of a more suitable arrangement for storing the Vishiwallas supplies on board this and the other vessels on the African line is receiving our careful consideration and we hope to be able to effect improvements. To avoid any annoyance to passengers while taking their meals by other passengers walking past we are as an experiment screening off the part of the deck where meals are served on the "Karapara" which sailed yesterday and we have asked the Commander to report to us if this meets requirements. We understand that at present Hindoos and Mahomedans have their meals at different hours so the necessity of having a separate part of the deck set aside for each of them hardly seems necessary."

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION

The following are extracts from the report and accounts for 1927-28:—

The Hospital Nursing Staff carried out their work to the entire satisfaction of the professional Officers. The conduct of the nurses during the year was good. The Wards have been very crowded the whole year.

Teh usual Bombay Presidency Nursing Association's Examinations were held with the following results:—First Examination, 19 passed; Final Examination, 21 passed; Midwifery Examination, 19 passed.

30 Probationers including 12 Indians (6 being of good education) joined during the year, 9 of whom left (5 Europeans were foind unsatisfactory, and 4 Indians were of poor education).

12 Midwifery Pupils joined during the year, 3 of whom left on account of ill-health, and one was found unsatisfactory.

The Private Nursing Staff nursed 273 cases during the year as compared with 313 cases during the previous year.

The cases nursed were:—Medical, 172; Surgical, 91; Midwifery 10.

The Private Nursing Fees amounted to Rs. 21,026-8-9 this year, as compared with Rs. 31,221-9-2 last year.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

—:o:—

HALF YEARLY ACCOUNT REPORT

The following is the 77th Report of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Japan Mail Steamship Company, Limited) presented to the Shareholders at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting held in Tokyo, on Thursday, 29th November, 1928:—

"The Directors submit to you the annexed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company, for the term ending the 30th September, 1928.

The net profit, after providing for the depreciation of the fleet and for the insurance and ships' structural repair funds, amounts to Yen 4,048,158,71 including Yen 817, 946.76 brought forward from the last account.

The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows: Legal reserve fund Yen 170,000.00, Directors' and auditors' fees Yen 80.000,00 Dividend (8 p.c. per anum) Yen2,570,000.00, total Yen 2.820,000,00 leaving a balance of Yen 1,228.158.71 to be carried forward to the next account.

TAGAVI ADVANCES DURING FLOODS

—:o:—

CULTIVATORS PRAYER FOR RECOVERY IN EASY INSTALMENTS

The following resolution was passed unanimously in the public meeting of the cultivators of Viramgam Taluka held at Viramgam on 10th instant:—

"This public meeting of the cultivators of Viramgam Taluka strongly protests against the order of the Collector of Ahmedabad District to recover the Tagavi advanced during the great floods of 1927 in one instalment. As large advances of Tagavi made in that disastrous year, the recovery in one instalment will cause hardship and distress among the poor cultivators. Also the current year which gave good promise in the beginning has been spoiled by the natural calamities of untimely rain, fog, hailstorm and frost. So this public meeting requests Government to have the order of the Collector cancelled, and to effect recoveries of Tagavi by more and easier instalments. Moreover, infectious diseases have destroyed agricultural cattle like bullocks, cows and others in Viramgam Taluka, and the cultivators will be compelled to replace them. So this meeting earnestly prays to Government to fix the payment of instalments from the next year and stop the recovery during the current year."

GRIEVANCES OF CULTIVATORS OF RATNAGIRI

A mass meeting of the cultivators of about 36 villages of the Dapoli, Khed and Chiplun Talukas in the Ratnagiri District was held at Saldura village near Dapoli under the auspices of the Konkan Cultivators' Union, when Mr. S. K. Bole presided.

The president referred to the harassment to which the tenants were subjected in the Khoti villages and urged them to unite for the cause and carry on the movement by peaceful and constitutional means. He also asked them to take to education and try to improve their lot.

Speeches were also made by Mr. A. N. Surve, and Mr. Ghawali and following among other resolutions were passed:—

Government Order regarding abolition of Veth be strictly enforced.

Cultivators be rendered all help, documentary and other, against the manoevres of the Khots to eject them from the lands.

Orders be passed that the customary rights of the cultivators be not forcibly interferred with by the Khots without the intervention of a Court of Law.

Orders be passed that cultivators' cattle be not wrongfully impounded.

Khots be ordered to pass receipts for rents they receive.

Police Patilships be taken away from Khots.

Police be warned against interfering with the course of justice.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Bole, Surve, Ghawali, Khadye, Bhuwad and Dusar waited the Collector of Ratnagiri District in his camp at Dapoli and some of the points mentioned above were placed before the Collector and discussion took place. The Collector gave a very sympathetic hearing to the Deputation and also addressed the cultivators who had assembled there.

INDIAN WOMEN'S "WHO'S WHO"

Shyama Devi Mishrani ("Bitto") writes from Bhartya Mahila Mandali Office, Patna:—

"It is a matter of regret that we have no book in Hindi, or in English either, of the nature of a "Who's Who" giving details of the lives and activities of many hundreds of women who are devoting their time, and energies to the service of their country and their society, nor is there any information available about their various schools, ashrams, clubs and other institutions. To supply this want, which I suppose is being keenly felt by the educated public, I have undertaken to bring out a compilation an Indian Women's "Who's Who" under the name of "Bhartya Mahila-Mandali" whose aim will be to give all possible information about the notable women of the present time as also a complete survey of the present position of our women—social, political and legal—and full particulars of the various women's Societies, institutions, Colleges, Schools, Libraries, Hospitals, Ashrams etc. This is an undertaking in which I cannot hope to succeed without the active co-operation of my countrymen.

I therefore seek your help, and hope you would not grudge to give it to me. All women who have done any thing noteworthy—whose achievements, deeds and activities in private or public life are worth recording would find a place in the book. The names of the ladies and gentlemen who will kindly contribute articles on subjects relating to the progress of women and lives of notable women will be published in the book and I shall be greatly indebted to them for this help and kindness.

Forms containing questions to be answered have been printed for institutions and will be supplied when asked for."

BHUPINDRA TIBBIA COLLEGE

3rd Anniversary of the Bhupindra Tibbia College, Patiala, will take place on the 3rd February, 1929, under the presidentship of Hon. Sardar Mir Maqbool Mahmood, Foreign Minister, His Highness' Government, Patiala, Exhibition of Unani medicines, new and old surgical instruments, books, models, plants, maps, and bones will take place. Hakims and Vaids from all parts of India are invited to attend this Anniversary. The prizes and sanads will be distributed to the students by the Hon. President.

TENANT-OWNERSHIP AND CLERICAL HOUSING

—:o:—

NARAYANRAO KULKARNI EXPLAINS HIS SCHEMES

A SOLUTION OF A DIFFICULT PROBLEM

An instructive lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening (9th inst) in the Improvement Trust Hall, by Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, chief organizing Secretary of the "Tenants' Welfare Institute," on the advantage of "Clerical self-help Colonies and "Tenant-ownership Housing of middle class-tenants in Bombay" Mr. Framji Bilia, L. C. E. Retired Senior Asst Engineer of the Bombay Municipality presided,

At the outset, Mr. Framji Billia, explained in detail the advantages of the Centrical Housing Scheme", and how on self-help system, the clerks could hope to live in a building, jointly owned by them with all facilities at a minimum rent, but with maximum comforts. He, then, spoke of the tenant-ownership scheme, for the benefit of the higher graded clerks drawing Rs. 150 and more, per month, to live in their own houses after guaranteeing to pay a nominal fixed sum for a period of only 180 months; and thereafter to be the owners of those very buildings and the land, occupied by them for years together.

Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni then explaining the Housing schemes introduced by him, referred the persevering efforts of the promoters of the Tenants' Welfare Institute, in approaching Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., Mr. A. W. Mackie, I. C. S, and Sir Lawless Hepper, with a view to reduce the fixed rent of each tenement of the Development chawls, and also to request the Government to reserve some chawls, solely for the benefit of the low-paid clerks intending to live in two or three-roomed tenements, at the concession rate.

He then, referred to the subject matter of the "Clerical self-help Housing", and tenant-ownership scheme, and stated, that such of the low-paid clerks, as were drawing from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145, should not go in for tenant-ownership scheme, but, should be members of the jointly-owned buildings and land, in order to accommodate themselves in two-roomed, three-roomed and four-roomed tenements, with watertap in each tenement and partioned doors.

In short, the the "clerical self-help Housing scheme", Mr. Kulkarni remarked, would be based on the same working system, as that of the "Tenant-ownership" system, which is one-fifth of the cost of land of the building; hence, the clerks intending to join the "clerical Housing," would have to invest Rs. 350, Rs. 450 and Rs. 550 as their respective shares, for living in two-roomed and three-roomed tenements; in that, the tenants living on the ground floor, would buy 7 fully paid-up shares of Rs. 50 each; while those, intending to live on the 1st and 2nd floors, would buy 9 fully paid-up shares; but, such of the tenants who intended living in the side-rooms on the ground floor, would buy 9 shares; and for the two upperfloor side rooms, 11 fully paid-up shares, as this investment would come to one-fifth of the cost of land, measuring 1200 sq yards, and a two-storied building, with 30 two-roomed, and 6 three-roomed tenements, at a minimum monthly rent of Rs. 17, on the ground floor, and Rs. 19 for the upper floors; and Rs. 21, for the two-side rooms on the ground floor, and Rs. 23, for the 4 side rooms on the upper floors. The same rent would be paid for a period of 19 years and from the 20th year, the tenant-members would be charged, only at half of the usual rent, being allowed 50 per cent releate, in the rent. This sort of system has not yet been introduced in India, and so, the "Clerical Housing scheme" was sure to be a success; besides, these schemes would materially benefit the Bombay Municipality, in deriving a pretty decent revenue by the sale of the land, as well as by deriving income from the general-tax, water-tax, Halalkhor-tax and fire-tax. and hence, the municipality was justified in patronising this proacer movement.

SELF-ADVERTISEMENT

—:o:—

THE "PIONEER'S" WAYS

The "Tribune" writes:—

The old "Pioneer," with all its grave faults, could justly pride itself on the accuracy of its news columns. The number of times that the new "Pioneer" has published statements which on enquiry have proved to be without foundation cannot easily be counted on the fingers of one hand. An even graver defect is its insatiable desire for advertising itself. A glaring instance of this desire is accorded by the heading it gave to a recent telegram from Calcutta giving the substance of Mahatma Gandhi's interview with the Englishman:—"Reply to the "Pioneer's" appeal". There is not a word in the telegram to even remotely suggest that the Mahatma had the Pioneer's appeal in his mind when he gave the interview. As a matter of fact, as the Bengalee points out, the interview was given on the very day on which the Pioneer wrote its leading article. The article could not possibly have been seen by the Mahatma until at least a day after he gave the interview, if he has, indeed, seen it at all. And yet the Pioneer flatters itself that the statement made by the Mahatma was only a reply to its appeal! There should be a limit even

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1929.

"There are few permanent things in the modern world or indeed in any world", says a British journal.

* * * *

This is a lie. I need only refer you to the Empire, the White-man's Burden, India's good fortune in having somebody to think and act for her, etc., to show that there are a good many permanent things in this happy modern world of ours.

* * * *

"A wireless message from the Deception Island says that Sir Hubert Wilkins has concluded....."

* * * *

Your guess is intelligent, but your geography is weak, to say the least of it. The island is not in Europe but in the Antarctic Continent.

* * * *

"'53 millions sterling merger wizard' is the heading of a newspaper appreciation of Sir Basil Blackett."—Reuter.

* * * *

I didn't know that his exchange wizardry involved the disappearance of 53 millions. But sorry. My mistake. It didn't. I mean the wizardry referred to is not that.

* * * *

The 53 millions refer probably to the capital of the Communications Company—the result of a merger in which he had no part, but of which he is a part at £8,000 a year. Hence the wizardry, or perhaps not.

* * * *

For, I read further that he is a "man who can turn from a volume of verse to a formidable blue book and enjoy both."

* * * *

That's it. You see he merges—I mean, combines in himself the poetic appreciation of beautiful forms and the prosaic admiration for formidable figures.

* * * *

Still I am not so sure that he would agree to be described as a man who reads blank verse and writes blank cheques—on exploitation.

* * * *

Sir Frederick Sykes wants the students of the Wilson College to fit themselves for becoming citizens by studying history and economics. How awful!

* * * *

He says: "It will interest you, I am sure, to discover for yourselves, how many great historical movements have been due mainly to economic causes."

* * * *

This is a direct incitement to students to study all the Revolutions in history, the War of Independence in America, etc.; and who knows these youngsters may not add two and two—I mean history and economics together and begin to think about India?

* * * *

The Girl: "What is your opinion of those girls who imitate men?"

The Man: "They are idiots."

The Girl: "The imitation is perfect, eh?"

WHERE WOMEN SCORE

—:o:—

WILL BOMBAY VOTERS TAKE A HINT?

Women Members of Parliament have been complaining recently of the incommodious conditions in the House of Commons. To spend an afternoon in the County Hall (the home of the London County Council) after leaving the House of Commons is to be faced with a study in contrasts. Everything that is lacking at one place seems to be provided at the other, writes a woman contributor to the "Daily Herald" London.

At the County Hall a separate antrance is provided for the women members, then a beautifully-furnished oak-panelled waiting-room where they can take friends. The restful atmosphere of the rooms is noticed at once. Separate lockers for each member's letters and papers are among the facilities provided. As one strolls through the library, overlooking the river and the stone terraces, where members can enjoy the summer sunshine, the contrast becomes more and more apparent.

CONTRASTS.

Toilet-room facilities for the women are almost entirely absent at the House. The L.C.C. has provided everything a woman could find necessary, clothes brushes, coat-hangers, and a named peg for each member; adequate mirrors half-a-dozen large wash-basins, and plenty of clean towels.

Sanitary conditions, so remarkable by their absence at the House, are here in their latest and most midern conditions. Well ventilated and lighted lavatories are provided in various parts of the building.

The luncheon and tea rooms are shared equally by the sexes both food and service being excellent, in striking contrast to the tea-stained clothes and chipped china seen in the ladies' tea-room at the House of Commons.

What need is there for this contrast?

Surely the facilities for comfort that are provided for members of the L.C.C. can be provided for our M.P.'s at Westminster.

More women members of Parliament will perhaps solve the problem.

AKOLA RED CROSS SOCIETY

—:o:—

A meeting of the executive committee of the Akola Red Cross Society was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Banerjee, I C S., Deputy Commissioner, Akola, when the Honorary Secretary Mr. R. K. Thombre reviewed its work in the last quarter. 11 magic lantern lectures were given in the last quarter at different places in the district and at fairs where literature bearing on different health subjects and aims and objects of the Society was also freely distributed. The two child welfare centres—one at Akola and the other at Basim—were progressing well and new centres at Akot and Karanja would have been already established if the Provincial Branch at Nagpur were in a position to contribute its quota towards them

Mr. Bhalja, I.C.S., the new Deputy Commissioner was unanimously elected to be the President in place of Mr. R. N. Banerjee proceeding to Nagpur as Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Central Provinces.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams to and from Ceylon are subject to delay owing to interruption on Madras-Colombo lines beyond Rames-

SCHOOLBOY KILLED BY TAXI-CAR

—:o:—

A very tragic accident resulting in the death of a twelve-year old schoolboy took place at Falkland Road on Monday last. Wali Habib, a student of Anjuman Islam School while crossing the road was knocked down by a taxi car No. 6814 and was fatally injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to a fracture of the skull.

At an inquest held on Sunday, Mr. Abdul Aziz, the Headmaster of the school gave evidence. He stated that he was an eye-witness to the accident. He noticed the deceased crossing the road during recess time and at the same time a taxi coming at a fast speed from the direction of Grant Road. Seeing a likelihood of an accident, he shouted out to the driver to halt, but by that time the car knocked the deceased down and stopped only 50 yards ahead of the place of accident The driver did not sound the horn. The left wheel of the taxi actually passed over the body of the deceased.

In giving a verdict of death due to a fracture of the skull, the jury held that the driver of the taxi, Rozario de Souza, guilty of rash and negligent driving.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

A third conference between the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company and the representatives of the above Union will be held on Monday (the 21st instant), at 10-30 a.m. when the following points will be discussed:—Individual complaints, 2. General complaints, 3. Medical examination, 4. duty hours and pay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1929.

GOVERNMENT SERVE KENSINGTON.

—:o:—

The ingenuity displayed in the recent Government communique about the decorations proposed for the India House in London is, decidedly, damaging in its implications, damaging to the unfettered artistic destiny of India. It is just another contrast to the manner in which the Governments of India have continuously treated the demands of instructed opinion in India. The celerity, respect and efficiency with which almost every proposal for the supposed advancement of Indian art emanating from London is handled are an eloquent contrast to the disgustingly long-winded, stagnating and condescending methods the Government of India have been permitted to adopt in regard to every proposal, plan or scheme formulated in India, either for adequate facilities in art instruction or employment or for an adequate preservation of the nation's art treasure bequeathed by the past. No civilsed Government and no self-respecting nation could have tolerated the glaring injustice and contempt towards the artists revealed in the proceedings of over a decade of the Central Legislature. Not satisfied with the crores spent and wasted on New Delhi the Government of India pushed, as far and as long as they could, a secret scheme involving nearly fifty lakhs of rupees for importing alien "experts" for the "encouragement", as they said, of Indian art. They could not rest content until they had actually brought experts like Mr. Kennedy North to advise them about the "co-ordination" of the arts and crafts of India. Foiled in their attempt to uphold in India the secret scheme by one of the architects of New Delhi, they encouraged the other architect to exploit Indian resources for an India House in London which no responsible body in India demanded or needed. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's interview, published sometime back in this journal, is, for the purpose, an illuminating document. Contrast this with the long-winded rigmarole with which proposals for the advancement of Indian art in India, like those embodied in the Prize of Delhi Scheme, are whittled down, if not actually choked off. What is the excuse? The Government of India, we are told, have been suffering from chronic financial stringency and could not, moreover, obtain for the Scheme the united consent of the Provincial Governments This is apparently plausible. And, the solicitude for the opinion of the Provincial Governments is kind and touching. Incredible as it may appear, however, the Government of India could, despite proverbial stringency, lavish lacs for the India House in London. The opinion or consent of the people or Provincial Governments in India is actually unnecessary when the Government of India are eager to oblige the "friends" of Indian art in London and "accept" a scheme formulated in London by them for the decorations meant for the India House. The lesson is obvious. Without continued resistance to alien dominance, art in India will not be permitted to advance, unhampered by the seal of approval from London. The Government of India are eager to serve Kensington rather than India. Even the enquiries and complaints from Indian artists about the decorations at New Delhi and about the pittance promised to Indian artists are treated with scant courtesy and imperceptible candour. No definite information is yet available, for example, as to the time when the artists, who were prevented from doing so by insufficient information, would be given the chance to offer their work for the decorations at New Delhi.

But the most deplorable feature of the communique of the Government of India is its abject servility to the mandates from the "experts" in South Kensington. For the success of the scheme kindly supplied by these "experts," the Government of India regard it essential that "Only Indian artists of real ability should be chosen." What is their position when they are actually chosen? They cease to be independent artists. They are to be paid the petty wages for "scholars." And, worse still, they would be subordinate to the ruling fantasies of South Kensington. They will have to stay in the Royal College of Art, South Kensington. Why? South Kensington specialises, we are told, in decorative painting. When did it begin to specialise? Was it after the Bombay School of Art opened its classes for mural decoration? Why are the selected artists not sent to the Bombay School which also specialises in decorative painting? These are entirely pertinent questions. They would indicate to those who pen ingenious essays about Indian art the vested interests that are fighting against its freedom. Even after their stay in South Kensington the selected artists, who will be then known as "scholars," would be "under the control" of two masters, Professor Rothenstein and an Artist Controller" who remains as yet an unknown quantity. Professor Rothenstein's interest in Indian art is well known. We are not sure, however, that his interest and contact with modern Indian art conditions is deep and detached enough to enable him to understand the significance of the new movement and work, particularly in this Presidency. Without close contact with the conditions in India it is easy for those outside the country to be twenty years behind the times. The "popular" lectures and essays meant for consumption in the West are sufficient evidence

Again, the special committee to be appointed by the Government of India "for the purpose of selecting the scholars," is yet maintained as a mystery. If the Government of India are earnest in their intention to serve the cause of Indian art and not the mandates from South Kensington, they should see that the selection of the Indian artists will be made just and equitable by a responsible body. They must also ensure that the selected artists will not be made to compromise their self-respect by serving as scholars the artists who have hitherto made no known effort to understand their work or aspirations. Let them also ensure that the selected artists will be given the fees which would be normally given to independent Western artists, not the petty wages for the "scholars." It is the duty of the popular representatives in the Central and Provincial Legislatures to insist on these assurances from the Government of India. For, those who watch the interests of the artists, architects and art-craftsmen in India are no longer in a mood to tolerate the humiliating back-stage tactics adopted for the so-called advancement of Indian art.

ADVANCE BOYCOTT

The Simon Commission was discreet in arranging to arrive at Calcutta in the darkness of the night. The boycott demonstrations in the city were as effective as anywhere else in India, a ladies' black flag procession being a special feature. Mr. Sambamurti had good reason to say at the boycott meeting that the manner in which the Commission had entered Calcutta, "marched like prisoners between walls of corrugated iron sheets into cars", passed through streets guarded by armed police, while the people were prevented by barbed wire from proceeding to Howrah, was a clear confession of a thorough defeat of the Government. The voluntary closing of all or most non-Government schools and colleges and the students' refusal to attend Government institutions show the growing intensity of the boycott feeling. And by not obstructing the demonstrations Government seemed to realise the futility of such tactics after the disgraceful happenings at Lahore and Lucknow.

It is impossible for Sir John Simon now to pretend that the boycott has fizzled out. If anything, the boycott feeling is growing more and more intense with every week of the Commission's stay in the country. Sir John himself has admitted as much in his latest contention that demonstrations are a poor substitute for hard thinking. Indians know the value of hard thinking, so much so that they want to do all the necessary thinking by themselves without any dictation or interference from outsiders. Demonstrations follow because the Government want to do the thinking on our behalf. The demonstrations are themselves part of the full expression of the nation's foremost thought that it does not want the Commission. If the Commission at all wishes the country to give undivided attention to hard thinking, it can do no better than go back to England and await the result of India's thinking. If a substitute for demonstrations is to be found, it is in more potent action. Addressing the boycott meeting at Calcutta Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said that last year's hartal incidents had been followed by the boycott of British cloth, which had seriously affected British trade, and that it was time to give a fresh impetus to that movement. It is time indeed. And we should not mind if the country wholly ignored the Commission and dropped all demonstrations provided it concentrated its attention upon the boycott of all foreign cloth and upon the manufacture of enough Khaddar to supplement Indian mill cloth. It is a pity, however, that some of the loudest declaimers against the Commission have little thought to give to the organisation of the Khaddar industry and the increasing use of Swadeshi mill cloth without which a speedy boycott of foreign cloth is an utter impossibility. It is a greater pity that many of those Congressmen who swear by Congress mandates ignore their pledge about the habitual use of Khaddar. We have no hesitation in saying that boycott demonstrations, though they have their own use, are a poor substitute for the boycott of foreign cloth.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU IN U. S. A.

MESSENGER OF GOODWILL.

(BR T. H. K. REZMIE.)
New York, Dec., 1928.

It is nearly four weeks since Mrs. Sarojini Naidu landed on these shores. Almost from the moment the great ocean liner carrying her, anchored off Ambrose Light-house (in quarantine) she has been "on the job". After she had a few moments' chat with Mr. Syed Hussein and your correspondent (only two to whom the American Port Commissioner had extended the privilege of going on the Coast Guard cutter to the ocean to meet the ship) the ship-news reporters began to hurl questions at her. News-photographers followed. Feature writers looking for notable aliens took their turn. On arrival in New York, she was welcomed and garlanded by a motley crowd of Indians. Bamlal Bajpai read the short address of welcome ringing with sincere joy and pride. Next day a Press luncheon arranged by her lecture-manager, Mr. William B. Feakins, was thrown open at the request of some Hindus, and together with the the journalists our compatriots had the opportunity of hearing her crack answers to questions of American correspondents, including her dismissal of Katherine Mayo's book as "filth and pornographic trash" which she did not care to waste her time with, either reading or rebutting.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

Her first American lecture took place in Chicago, where gathered to hear her message hundreds of leaders of American womanhood and men from all walks of life. Jane Addams, introduced her to the audience with great pleasure and pride, and the audience greeted her with tremendous admiration. She did not only represent the highest type of Indian woman; she was, in truth, one of the greatest women in the world. A few lectures in other cities—including her address on the "Interpretation of Indian Womanhood" at the Ethical Culture Auditorium, New York City (closing feature of India Society's Conference)—were followed by a grand reception at the International House on November 10. The affair was Indian community's welcome to the Ambassador from the Motherland. Mr. Syed Hussein presided and nearly four hundred Americans representing the cream of civic, social, intellectual and educational circles attended. Indians turned out in force. The enthusiasm of compatriots and the delight of American friends was fairly overwhelming. To me it re-assured that no amount of antagonistic propaganda by our opponents will succeed in alienating American sympathy from India, if, and as long as, India's representatives be of the type and calibre of Mrs. Naidu.

"WHERE IS INDIA'S FLAG?"

Mrs. Naidu was the guest of honour at the Armistice Day Dinner of American Alliance for World Peace through the Churches, on November 12. When requested to deliver the message of the Orient, she pleaded for freedom of her Motherland, pointing out that peace of the world could neither be complete nor permanent so long as a fifth of the race remained in bondage. The Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Waldorf Astoria was bedecked with flags of all countries for this emphatically International gathering. She fairly startled the audience by asking a simple question, which set their minds thinking. "Where is the flag of my country? she asked. Proceeding she added "I see here the flags of all nations of the world, old nations and new, great nations and small, but where is the flag of my nation? How can you expect peace without the freedom of India? However gilded the chains, and however euphonius the synonyms, slavery is slavery. And India's freedom is the only guarantee of world peace. So, although I belong to a nation that is not free, I dare to hang here in the space among the flags that of of my country. The flag I present to you is the flag of my country. The flag I present to you is woven in the woof and warp of our suffering and our sacrifice, and is dyed in the red of our hope and the green of our faith and white of our charity." In conclusion, she said that the only message she brought to them was a message of peace, a message which the Orient sends to friends and foes alike. "Peace is the

(Continued on page 11.

Notes of the Day.

One-sided Responsibility.

Sir Edward John Harding, Assistant Under-Secretary, Dominions Office, addressing the Institute of Public Administration, London, said that under the new conception of the British Empire there was perfect equality of status between Great Britain and the Dominions. But, he added, each part of the British Empire was under implicit, if not explicit, obligation to work for the interests of the other parts to the utmost in its power, as that responsibility was implied in the common allegiance to the Crown. This is sound theory and evidently it is followed in practice so far as the self-governing members of the Empire are concerned. But the position of India is in practice flagrantly one-sided. India pays allegiance to the Crown and more than her share of collective responsibility implied by that allegiance. But both England and the Dominions have more or less ignored their responsibilities towards India. And it is this one-sided responsibility that makes many Indians distrust the ideal of Dominion Status for India. They doubt whether the theory of equality will be worked out in practice with regard to India, even after Dominion Status is nominally conceded to her.

Married Boys at School.

When a few days ago a deputation of the All-India Women's Educational Conference suggested to the Age of Consent Committee the desirability of debarring married students from appearing for the Matriculation Examination, we thought that the suggestion was only half serious. It seems, however, that the U. P. Government seriously hold the view suggested by the deputation. For, they are reported to have sanctioned a rule that no male married candidate, except those married before 1st July 1929, shall be admitted to the high school examination after 1930. We doubt if the rule in question is the wisest course to prevent the marriage of very young girls. By itself it may only increase the disparity of age between husband and wife. The rule, however, indicates the fast growing opinion against early marriages. That is certainly at welcome sign.

Discrimination Against.

The next session of the Bengal Legislative Council will consider an important Bill to introduce compulsory primary education throughout the Presidency. It is said that the cost of teaching all boys and girls of school-going age will be 240 lakhs, but that the total annual income available for the purpose is expected to be only 143 lakhs. A modified scheme, therefore, is drawn up under which compulsion would be introduced among boys only. This means that since all the available funds will be earmarked for boys' education, compulsion for girls will be indefinitely postponed. This is hardly fair to girls, the future mothers, and to the cause of social reform. The present Government must find the extra 100 lakhs for girls' education by retrenchment or better distribution of the provincial revenue or abdicate in favour of peoples' Government.

Gujarat Vidyapith.

The Registrar of the Gujarat National University stated at the seventh Convocation of the University that aim of the institution was to train workers for the movement for the attainment of Swaraj. And those who have watched the excellent work done by the students of the University during the floods in Gujarat and the more recent Satyagraha in Bardoli will readily agree that the ideal of national service is conscientiously followed by professors and students alike. But while it is true that, in an institution like this, quality is the main thing, the numerical strength of the students should not be disregarded, as India needs a pretty large army of workers. 31 students in the College and 72 in the feeding school are not very enthusing figures. The institution needs some propaganda and more funds. It is also worth considering once again how far the courses of instruction offered by the University need to be adjusted to the principal aim of the University.

Swarajya Annual.

The Swarajya Annual for 1928 is a pretty collection of short and therefore interesting articles covering a whole range of subjects. It jauntingly opens with a very intriguing article by Dr. Sunderland "Suppose Germany ruled England," bringing into prominent relief the implication of foreign domination over this country. There is an interesting description of American politics by Dr. Sudhindra Bose. The social side of the Annual is very well represented by articles like Social Revolution in the Middle East, Social Reform by Legislation, Ethics of birth-control and Women in Turkey. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya's article "Children the world over" cannot be too highly praised for its rapid, well-informed and brilliant survey of conditions that obtain in other countries in regard to the education of children and State activities in that behalf. The contrast with India is graphic. It is an unanswerable indictment of Government's apathy here. Prof. Seshadri deals with Literature and National Life and Mr. H. Chattopadhyaya describes the theatre in Russia. Sjt. Rajagopalachari has translated some beautiful songs of the late Subramania Bharati. The illustrations include photos of Congress Presidents and pictures in three colours which are all pleasing, specially "Village Life." We congratulate our Madras contemporary on this useful production which is priced at annas 12.

COLLECTIVE WAGE AGREEMENTS IN GERMANY.

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Even prior to the outbreak of the war the system of collective wage agreements, i.e., the provision of standard agreements dealing with such matters as wages, working hours, etc., and applicable to the whole body of workmen employed by a certain undertaking or in a certain branch of industry—or even binding upon all the workmen of a whole country or district—had reached a considerable development in Germany and the United Kingdom. The essence of the system is that the workmen and other employees to which the agreement in question applies are entitled to the minimum terms stated in it. The conclusion of supplementary agreements between employers and employees is by no means barred by the existence of a collective wage agreement; but it is imperative that the terms laid down in the former must not be less favourable to the workers than those contained in the latter. The advantages of the system benefit both sides, the workers being guaranteed definite minimum terms as regards wages, etc., whilst the employers are saved the inconvenience of having to conclude separate contracts with a large number of individuals. The system, therefore, tends to simplify the matters connected with employment and to stabilize working conditions. The great majority of collective wage agreements include provisions relative to the settlement of disputes between the contracting parties.

Present-day Germany is compelled to attach the utmost importance to stability and simplicity in respect of her economic development, and it is due to this fact that the system of collective wage agreements has made particular progress in that country. Previous to the war (on January 1, 1914) 10,840 such agreements were in force in Germany, 143,650 works and 1,400,000 workers being affected by their terms. It is true that the actual number of such agreements is now considerably less than it was in 1914, but the scope of their activity has enormously increased, as may be seen from the following figures:

	January 1, 1927.
Number of collective wage agreements	7,490
Number of works to which they apply	807,300
Number of workers to which they apply	11,000,000

This means that more than 50 per cent of all German workmen and other employees have settled their relations with their employers by means of collective agreements.

The two economic groups that contain the largest number of workmen employed under the terms of collective agreements are agriculture and the manufacture of articles made of iron and non-ferrous metals, the number in each case being 1,400,000. The figure for the textile industry, i.e., 900,000, is the next highest, whilst the figures for the mining industry, traffic and transportation, and commercial employment, are all in the neighbourhood of 500,000 each.

HAMBURG.

—:o:—

GERMANY'S BIGGEST SEAPORT FOR CARGO AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Official statistics just published show that Hamburg—in 1927 as well as in former year—had a larger movement of cargo and passengers in her port than any other German seaport. The goods arriving and leaving by the sea route aggregated more than 25 million tons in 1927. This figure is about five times as large as the corresponding figure for Bremen—which is 5.6 million tons—and represents about 53 per cent of the whole of Germany's seaborne trade.

Hamburg also leads in regard to passenger traffic by the sea route. No less than 129,208 passengers entered or left Hamburg by seagoing vessels during the past year, as compared with only 115,339 persons in the case of Bremen. A notable feature in connection with this traffic is that practically all the passengers arriving at or departing from Hamburg by the sea route were carried in German bottoms.

CONGRESS IS IN TOUCH WITH REALITIES

Argue Less, Work More, Says Jawaharlal to National Workers

POTENTIALITIES OF T. U. MOVEMENT

It Contains within It a Dynamic Force

Interviewed by a Press representative on the eve of his departure for Allahabad, Pundit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee said:

"I am sorry I have no special statement to make. The Congress session did many things of which everybody can approve and some things which some people cannot like. But undoubtedly it was a remarkable session—the very conflicts that arose showed a clash of ideas which means that the Congress is in touch with the realities of the situation. So long as it retains this vital touch it remains a vital body. The Congress and the Working Committee have pointed the way for work to every one according to his liking. Let us therefore concentrate on this work and give up arguments and debates for a while."

T. U. MOVEMENT, A DYNAMIC FORCE.

Asked as to whether he has in his mind any programme to be followed by the Trade Union Congress, Pundit Jawahar Lal Nehru said:

"I have not yet been President of this great body long enough to be able to say definitely anything about the policy and programme to be followed which, while it would preserve the continuity with the past, would yet mark an advance. But what I have seen at Jharia encourages me to believe that with such splendid material the movement can never become stagnant and stationary but contains within it a dynamic force which is bound to manifest itself in action. For a good, straight and clean fight for the improvement of the conditions of employment the Jute area is the ideal field to choose. Very large individuals go hand in hand with very low wages. There can be no earthly excuse for the employers to continue the miserable state of things I saw with my own eyes.

TALK OF GENERAL STRIKE.

"As regards the talk about the likelihood of a general strike with a view to resist the attempt that is being made by the managements to replace suddenly the multiple shifts by single shift as also to bring pressure upon the Jute Mills Association. I can only say that the Trade Union leaders of this province would certainly not take a plunge without examining the lie of the land. Without some sort of a preparation failure in such a big undertaking would mean a set back. As far as I am concerned I shall only be too happy to do all that lies in my power to help in the success of whatever measure is described upon after close deliberation.

CAPITALISTS ALL!

"A very curious feature in the conduct of the Jute Industry has been brought to my notice. It has been reported to me that the shares are mostly held by the Indians while the management with one or two notable exceptions is completely non-Indian. Of course when interests clash there is very little perhaps to choose between Indians and non-Indians. But pressure might more easily brought on our own countrymen to ameliorate the condition of those who put enormous profits into their pockets than on those who have come over to this country simply with a view to make their pile and return to their home to pass the evening of their lives in comfortable, if not luxurious idleness.

"At any rate the organisation of about 360,000 jute workers is indeed a task which when it has been undertaken under the mandate at the T. U. Congress executive should be continued to fruition. I have not the slightest doubt that the A. I. T. U. C. would do its best to help in the task."

NO MARRIED "BOY" TO APPEAR FOR SCHOOL EXAMINATION

—:o:—

WOMEN SOCIAL REFORMER'S ADVICE IN PRACTICE IN U. P.

Allahabad.—The rule that no male married candidate, except those married before the 1st July 1929, or those at the time of marriage not less than 18 years of age, shall be admitted to the high school examination after 1930, has been sanctioned by the Government.—A. P.

MR. LIMAYE PASSES SANDHURST EXAM.

—:o:—

A FERGUSSIONIANS SUCCESS

COMING TO INDIA SHORTLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Cadet Ramachandra Limaye, son of the late Prof. Limaye, Fergusson College, passed Sandhurst Commission. His appointment is expected to follow shortly. Lieut. Limaye is the first Poona Brahmin to be successful in military line and thus revives old traditions.

MANCHURIAN MILITARY CHIEFS SHOT DEAD

—:o:—

REFUSAL TO HOIST NANKING FLAG

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Mukden.—Reuter is reliably informed that Yangyuting and Chang-Yin-Huai were shot at three on Friday morning after a trial by a special military court, lasting five hours, on charges of insubordination, plotting to overthrow the Government and gross misappropriation of public funds. Everything is quiet here.—Reuter.

An earlier message stated that Chang-Such-Liang, son of the late marshal Chang-tso-Lin, has brought a Coup detat and seized the Mukden arsenal and taken prisoner. Yang Yu Ting, ex-Chief of the Staff of Chang-Tso-Lin and two other prominent manchurians as a result of their refusal to hoist the national Flag following submission of Mukden Government to the Nanking Government.

NO BAND BEFORE MOSQUE

—:o:—

BUT DRUMS IN UNLIMITED NUMBERS

A SOLOMON COME TO JUDGMENT IN SURAT

SURAT, Jan. 12.

Hindu and Mahomedan leaders of Navsari town have arrived at a settlement of the question of music before mosques and the Collector of Navsari to whom the terms were submitted has embodied them in an order which will henceforth be enforced.

The order forbids the playing of band accompanying public processions within ten paces on either side of the main doors of mosques, while drums and other instruments are allowed to be played in unlimited numbers.

In the case of private processions, such as marriage procession, the order only allows the playing of drums in front of mosques. It is further laid down that on the seventh day of Moharum and the twentieth day of the Rajab month Hindus should not recite prayers with musical instruments up till 10 at night in the temple of Hanuman in Mota Bazar which is in front of a mosque.

State processions will, however, be allowed to play music in Mota Bazar.—A. P.

HAPPY DAYS FOR NEW YORK RUBBER EXCHANGE

—:o:—

A DELUGE OF BUYING ORDERS

LONDON, January 13.

New York.—Rubber Exchange has been swamped with deluge of buying orders. All trading records for Saturday were broken 2,529 contracts having changed hands in two hours session.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLAND TO INDIA AIR SERVICE

—:o:—

TO BEGIN IN APRIL

5000 MILES EMPIRE RENTS

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Imperial Airways have completed arrangements for opening in April 5000 miles Empire airmail route from England to Karachi. It is proposed to extend route to Calcutta and from there to Australia Via Singapore, while a branch-line from the Capetown will connect with the mainline at Cairo.—Reuter.

DUTCH AIR MAIL TO EAST

—:o:—

AUGMENTED SERVICE TO START SHORTLY

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

The Royal Dutch liner left this place this morning for Karachi on its return journey to Amsterdam. Seven more mails have been arranged by the Dutch Government for carrying mails between Amsterdam and Batavia and the planes are expected to pass Allahabad between 24th January and 9th May the journey taking seven days after leaving Amsterdam in each case.—A. P.

ANOTHER RESTFUL DAY

—:o:—

KING'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

LONDON, January 12.

A bulletin issued at 8-20 p.m. says that the King had another restful day. Otherwise His Majesty's condition remains unchanged. The next bulletin will be issued on Monday morning.

LOYALISTS' PRAYER MEETING.

Nearly all provinces of India were represented at a prayer meeting for the King's speedy recovery, held in London, under the auspices of the Punjab Association. Mr. S. Hamid, President of the Association and S. Attab Iqbal, made loyal speeches. The meeting observed two minutes' silence.—

It is learned on reliable authority that the King's condition is steady. Undue significance must not be attached to the fact that no bulletin will be published on Sunday. This indicates that doctors are satisfied. As a great change is likely to occur in the next 36 hours, Lord Dawson will be paying his usual visits to the Palace to-morrow.

ASIDOPHITUS MILK.

Amsterdam.—The milk which is being sent to Buckingham Palace for the King is a special dairy preparation known as asidophitus milk for weak digestions which is obtainable only here.—Reuter

THE KING HAS A RESTFUL DAY

LONDON, Jan. 13.

It is understood on good authority that the King spent a restful night. His Majesty's condition is unchanged.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S COLD BETTER

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LONDON, Jan. 13.

It is officially learned that the Queen's cold is better but Her Majesty is keeping to her rooms.

Dr. Geoffrey Seccombe Hett ear, throat and nose specialist is attending upon the Queen.

LONG STRAIN TELLS ON QUEEN'S HEALTH

LONDON, January 12.

It is understood that no bulletin as regards the Queen's condition will be issued. The cold is of a minor character, and is not sufficiently serious to justify a bulletin but in view of the coldness of weather it has been considered advisable for the Queen to remain in her rooms in the Palace.

The long and anxious strain owing to the King's illness has probably contributed to the Queen's indisposition. Throughout the ordeal the Queen has conducted her duties with wonderful composure, and on two occasions when she attended public functions her demeanour has been one of great calmness. The past few weeks have been perhaps more trying to the Queen than to anyone else since the task of carrying out the duties on behalf of the King has fallen to her.—Reuter.

REPRESSION IN PUNJAB

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST WHOLESALE ARRESTS

LAHORE MEETING REGISTER STRONGS PROTEST

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

At a well-attended meeting under the auspices of the Congress Committee, Moulana Zafar Ali Khan presiding, a resolution was passed "protesting against the policy of Government in arresting and prosecuting national workers and declaring that no amount of repression will check the wave of liberty flowing in the country."—A. P.

FORECAST OF SIMON RECOMMENDATIONS

—:o:—

EXCITEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Great political excitement prevails in Parliament circles over the disclosures of the forecast of the Simon recommendations and Sir M. Hailey's deputation.

APPRECIATION OF RT. HON. SASTRI'S SERVICES

—:o:—

SOUTH AFRICA TO RAISE BUST

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Cape Town.—Mr. Kottler, the well-known South African sculptor, is now at work on an impressive bust of Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri. A suggestion was recently made that a bust should be utilised to signify in some suitable way the general admiration felt in Cape Town for Mr. Sastri's personality and appreciation of his work in this country. The idea quickly assumed concrete shape, and it has been decided to raise, by public subscriptions, funds necessary for the purchase of a bust with a view to its presentation by Mr. Sastri's friends and admirers in Cape Town to the Sastri College for Indian Teachers in Durban, in appreciation of its founder's services to South Africa.—Reuter.

M. C. C. V. TASMANIA

—:o:—

LATTER PUT UP 229 IN FIRST VENTURE

LONDON, January 12.

A three-day fixture between the M. C. C. and Tasmania began, to-day, at Launceston. Tasmania won the toss, and, going in, made 229 in their first innings. M. C. C. next batted and had made 75 for two wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter.

RETURN BACK YOUR DEGREES

—:o:—

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH ASSOCIATION'S ORDER TO "ERRING" GRADUATES

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 13.

The third conference of the Graduates of the National University passed resolutions debarring those graduates that did not wear Khaddar from becoming members of their Association, urging those graduates that maintained any relation with Government institutions to return their degrees and sympathising with the students of the Gujarat College who have gone on strike.—A. P.

The Governor of Bihar and Orissa conferred on Raja Balabadhra Narayangunj at a public durbar the Khilat in token of his succession to the rulership of his State on Sunday.

MAHATMA--GREATEST MAN IN WORLD

Absolutely Incorruptible and Courageous

—:o:—

ENGLISH WOMAN PREACHER'S TRIBUTE

LONDON, January 12.

An English woman preacher Miss Maud Royden, who has arrived in London on the conclusion of the year's world tour, in an interview with "Reuter", expressed the opinion that through Mahatma Gandhis political force had somewhat lessened, probably owing to his ill-health, "he is the greatest man in the world" absolutely incorruptible and courageous".

She mentioned that Mahatma Gandhi was thinking of coming to England in 1930. He would not speak in the public since his voice was very weak, but he would meet and talk with various individuals.—Reuter Special.

"AVOID MENTAL STAGNATION"

Understand Modern Condition and Demand

DANCE---A GREAT EDUCATIVE POWER

—:o:—

Maharanee of Cooch Behar Interviewed

Gifted with conversational abilities of distinct refinement, H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar, who arrived in Bombay on Friday, during the interview with our special representative, touched admirably on various topics of social, educational, national and international importance. Her conclusions had the precision of constant intelligent, thought behind them. It seemed only natural that the continued refrain in the discussions led by her should be the advice, to her countrymen and particularly to her countrymen, to "avoid mental stagnation." Her extensive travels and contact with the different nations have given her the detached outlook necessary for a rational estimate of the position India occupies in the affairs of the world. And, it was, surely, no common delight to exchange ideas and decisions on subjects of permanent interest.

"SOMETHING TO DO."

"Give the children," she observed, "something to do, something that would call forth their powers of observation and imagination and arouse their physical and mental alertness." She was disinclined to support those who believed that education should be offered to the children as a set task, to be swallowed, as it were, in a lump. Education ought to provide, she thought, the material on which the students could exercise and thus find out and develop their inherent powers. They should be given, she suggested, the widest scope to seek information, as far as possible, on their own initiative. "The great mistake has been vocation through education, not, as it should be, education through and for vocation," suggested our representative. "How do you mean?" she asked. "The student, in industrial towns or agricultural areas, if given learned facts remote from his daily life and environment." "That is true," she agreed.

SOCIAL EXISTENCE.

She takes intense interest in the intellectual and artistic activities of women. She is eagerly watching the effects of the education planned for the younger generation of girls by the first generation of educated women who are now mothers. She was happy to hear that educated young women are beginning to assume responsibilities of public life and are taking a distinctly prominent part in every activity of educational, social, artistic and cultural importance. Their re-awakened interest in painting, art crafts, music and the dance as well as folk-lore and songs was a preliminary to the social existence at present denied to them, it would be their mission to build up. Social life in India was at present, more or less, disintegrated.

MODERN CONDITIONS.

Whatever we did, in literature, art or social work, we should, she observed, try to understand modern conditions and demands. Pictures, for example, which mechanically reproduced the bad as well as good points in the ancient paintings were, to her, pictures that made no appeal. They were not the objects to live with and feel happy. Her opinions are not, it should be remembered, an academic luxury with her. She possesses one of the few of the representative collections of the work by modern Indian painters.

NATURAL ASPIRATION.

Art has been our national heritage. It should be, she insisted, our natural aspiration. The West was restless. It was constantly craving for novelties, for passing and ephemral fashions. If we aspired to reconstruct art, we should not depend solely on the West. We should, she again emphasised, re-educate our own people to demand the highest standard of art noticeable in our past artistic achievements. For example, the ancient divine art of the dance in India, the fact that the West would or would not welcome it as a passing novelty could not help us for long. It was for us to recognise it as a great educative power for cultural advancement. It was for us to regain for it the social position and intellectual status it once possessed in India. No course of education in the ancient seats of learning in India was, she reminded, considered complete without instruction in the art, for example, of music and the dance.

THE LIVING ARTIST.

She was very glad to hear that the bold efforts of the enlightened men and women who helped "Menaka's" recent Dance Recital had met with whole-hearted appreciation and response from the public. And, she felt happy to know that "Menaka's" pioneer work promised to be taken up by those who were further encouraged by the visit of Mme. Pavlova. She disowns, frankly, "expert" knowledge of the elaborate details of art. But she recognises, what few, very few, of the champions who speak and write voluminously about Indian art recognise, the importance and the needs of the living artist. She encourages them, practically. Her instructive collection of the paintings by modern Indian artists is an indisputable testimony. Her outlook is broad and tolerant. She is committed to no creed and observes no cast in art. By her practical assistance, tolerant and catholic outlook she sets an example for others of eminence and influence to push the practical advancement of Indian art, not the doctrinnaire theories or sterile creeds about Indian art.

EGYPTO-SUDANESE AGREEMENT

—:o:—

RIGHTS TO NILE WATER RECOGNISED

HUGE IRRIGATION SCHEME FORMULATED

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Cairo.—It is understood that Egypto-Sudanse agreement has almost been reached whereby Egypt's historic rights to the waters of the Nile will be recognised.

Meanwhile the Egyptian Minister of Public Works is applying for credits totalling twentyfour million pounds Egyptian for ten year programme which will include the irrigation of half a million acres of lands in the Nile basin and perennial irrigation of 300,000 acres. Fortythousand acres will be cleared for irrigation and 400,000 acres will be improved.

It is estimated that the heightening of toe Assuan Dam will cost £3,800,000 Egyptian, the construction of Gebelaulia Dam £3,500,000 and toe strengttening of the Assiut Esna delta barrages three-million pounds Egyptian. It is considered that after the completion of the plans the cultivators will derive from them annual profit of at least six millions pound Egyptian.—Reuter.

FATHER AND SON, TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

A Coimbatore message says that the Sessions Judge delivered judgment in a sensational case in which two Koravans, father and son, were charged with having put to death a barber boy aged five as a sacrifice to a diety. The Judge found them guilty of murder and sentenced them to transportation for life, taking into consideration the fact that the father was an old man and the son barely a youth.—A.P.

YUGOSLAVIAN CRISIS

—:o:—

POLITICAL PARTIES IN MELTING POT

LEADERS LEAVE THEIR PARTIES

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Viena.—A message from Belgrade states that the impending dissolution of all political party organisations in Yugoslavia is regarded as indicated by the action of the three prominent members of the new Cabinet in resigning their political connections.

Father Koroshetz, the ex-Premier and the present Minister of Transport, has relinquished the leadership of the Slovene People's Party, Doctor Marinkovitch, Foreign Minister, has resigned his membership of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party, and M. Alaupovitch the Minister of Public Worship, has resigned the presidency of the same Committee.

The leader of the Bosnian Mohammedan Party has left Serajevo, it is stated, owing to his inability to secure acceptance of his political demands.—Reuter.

REFORMS IN SERVIA

—:o:—

COMPREHENSIVE GOVT. PROGRAMME

LONDON, January 12.

Belgrade.—Government has issued a comprehensive programme of the National and local reform. It includes a vast measure of decentralisation of administration, weeding out of the civil service and codifying of different systems of law prevailing in the Kingdom which is a serious obstable to the nation's unity. When reforms have been carried out, a return to normal constitutional Government will be considered.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF TRADE BARRIERS

Europe for Free Trade within its Boundaries

EFFORTS TO FIGHT THE SOVIET

—:o:—

Prof. C. N. Vakil delivered the first of his series of lectures on "World Commercial Policy and India since the Peace" at the University School of Economics and Sociology on Saturday.

In explaining the scope of the series Professor Vakil pointed out that it was an attempt to understand world tendencies in commercial and industrial policy in recent years and the effects of the same on our country, leading to the conclusion that the existing commercial policy of India is wholly inadequate and is in urgent need of revision. The position of the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom was of great importance in the formation of world commercial policy and, therefore, he proposed to discuss the same at length. In this first introductory lecture, he showed how modern civilisation was chiefly European, and in explaining the dominance of Europe, he pointed out the commercial expansion of Europe as the basis of her progress and power. Referring to the Free Trade and Protection controversy in Europe in the middle of the 19th century and the adoption of Free Trade by England as against Protection by the rest of the world, he explained at length the reasons which made it necessary for England to adopt Free Trade and continue the same till recently.

COMMERCE AND WAR.

Discussing further the commercial basis of modern life, he showed how the search for markets and competition between the several European nations for commercial advance led to wars, and how in the last World War also it was the commercial spirit which dominated the situation at all stages in the causes of the War, during its progress and even in the Peace.

EUROPEAN POSITION.

The creation of new small nations in Europe by the Peace of Versailles, their desire for economic independence and subsequent creation of Tariff Walls have created new problems for Europe as a whole. When the centre of modern civilisation is in this difficult situation, its position is further challenged by powerful forces both within Europe and outside. Among the forces outside Europe may be mentioned the enormous commercial progress of the United States of America in the West and of Japan in the East. The great economic power of the United States was demonstrated during the War, and is now a factor of World importance. In addition to this, there is to be found great industrial activity in Eastern countries including India, and the aggregate effect of all this on European commerce is, of course, considerable. In addition to this increasing competition from various other countries, the position of Europe is further complicated by the existence of Soviet rule in Russia which means, in brief, the rule of workers and peasants as against the powerful capitalists. In other words, the economic basis of Soviet theory is in direct antagonism to that of the existing commercial and economic organisation of the rest of Europe and of the world.

TO PREVENT BOLSHEVIK INFLUENCE.

We can even now notice the effects of these forces on European civilisation, which can be summed up in the statement that a systematic effort is being made to organise Europe into one economic unit in order to stand against the increasing competition of countries outside Europe and to prevent the tide of Bolshevik influence. This effort is taking the form of

(1) New adjustments in the internal relations of employers and employed in Europe with a view to keep the labouring classes in a state of contentment;

(2) Production is being organised on a scale hitherto unknown by the formation of international cartels with a view to introduce economy and to adjust supply to demand.

(3) And, above all, a movement has begun which advocates the removal of trade barriers and which dreams of Free Trade within Europe in the long run.

PURELY EUROPEAN OUTOOK.

Professor Vakil explained how these tendencies were reflected in the resolutions of the World Economic Conference of 1927, and how these tendencies have more an European outlook than a world outlook. In other words, the resolutions of the World Economic Conference do not apply to all countries and particularly to countries like ours which are still struggling for an industrial and commercial career. In this connection he referred to the opinion of Professor Uyeda who was the Japanese delegate at the recent International Economic Conference held at Prague. This Conference has endorsed the Gepeva resolutions of 1927. It is interesting to find Professor Uyeda advocating Free Trade for Japan which is at present one of the most highly protected countries. One does not know the extent to which his opinions will carry weight in Japan, but even if Japan now finds herself in a position to repeat the history of England by adopting Free Trade, it was obvious to the Professor that conditions in India were different.

THE CONCLUSION.

The conclusion to which Professor Vakil arrived after a discussion of these World tendencies was that the new commercial policy of the world was likely to be protection by large continental units which will have Free Trade within their boundaries. The subsequent lectures will support this conclusion by concrete illustrations from recent tendencies in the United States of America and in the British Empire, and will discuss the Indian problem in the light of the same.

WINDFALL TO RANGOON CORPORATION

—:o:—

OVER 15 LAKHS GIVEN IN BEQUEST BY LATE MR. J MACGREGOR

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

Details of a windfall for the Rangoon Corporation were made public at to-day's meeting of the Finance Committee of the Corporation when the Secretary placed before the meeting a Note regarding a bequest made to the Corporation by the late Mr. John Macgregor to be used for the benefit of the poor of Rangoon. The Note says: A letter has been received from Messrs. Macgregor and Company Limited of Rangoon, stating that they had news by a cablegram from London that the death of Mrs. John Macgregor, who died on 9th December, 1928, had set free a bequest of a large sum of money made to the Corporation of Rangoon, many years ago, by the late Mr. John Macgregor. John Macgregor founded the firm known as Macgregor and Company Limited, at Rangoon. He died at Bridge of Allan on 23rd August 1900, leaving estate valued at £226,293-0-4. By his will he disposed that his wife was to be entitled absolutely to a one-third share, or a portion of the estate, and subject to the payment of expenses and certain legacies and annuities to the relatives mentioned in the will, also to the income from the remaining two-thirds of the estate for and during her natural term of life. The will further disposed that on the death of Mr. Macgregor whatever remained of this residue was to be divided equally between the Corporation of Glasgow and the Municipality of Rangoon to be used for the relief of the poor in these two cities. The whole capital is invested in Trust securities, and these have been included at cost price. The market value of these investments as at 31st July 1927 amounted to about £239,020. The share of the Corporation of Rangoon will be one half of this amount that is about £119,510. Assuming the current rate of exchange on London to be 1/6 this would amount to over 15 1/2 lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Gavin Scot, Commissioner of the Corporation, who is shortly proceeding on leave to England was asked to look into the matter.—A.P.

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CRICKET IN MADRAS

—:o:—

EUROPEANS' TALL SCORING AGAINST INDIANS

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

The annual three days' Presidency Cricket Match between the Europeans and Indians commenced this morning at Chepauk. The Indians winning the toss batted first. They made a bad start losing two wickets in the first over, and were all out for 125. C. K. Naidu topping the list with 52. The Europeans had made 139 for three wickets when play ceased for the day. Ward made 62 and Stephenson is not out with 32.—A.P.

WESWARAYA IN TRIVANDRUM

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 12.

Sir M. Visweswaraya, President-elect of the South Indian States' Peoples' Conference, arrived here to-day from Bangalore and was accorded a magnificent reception. He was conducted to the State guest house where he is staying. At the request of the organisers, the Dewan has ordered all possible facilities being provided to them and some Government bungalows have been placed at their disposal for the accommodation of delegates.—A.P.

THE TIGHTEST CORNER I WAS EVER IN

—:o:—

(By Eclaireur.)

In the course of a roving and adventurous life it would be strange if danger and hairbreath escapes were to entirely pass one by. There are of course the conducted tours which are about as dangerous as a Sunday School treat; but the type of man who asks for trouble does not travel by them. Generally speaking, there have been two periods of my life which have given me more than their share of thrills. The first was in the early days of flying; and the second, needless to say, the Great War. In the early days of aviation close calls were the order of the day. I have experienced the sudden horror of falling into an air pocket, dropping sheer, and then coming up violently with every wire twanging like a violin string. Another day I tried to make the Aerodrome on a failing engine, and just brushed the fence with my wheels. The machine was unhurt, but it was a bumpy landing. I remember on one occasion having a truly remarkable escape. Flying low at the time, the tip of my left wing was just over one of the huge pylons, round which in pre-war days, racing aircraft used to circle. At the critical moment the engine began to misfire badly, and at once the bus commenced to fall. It was a time for instant action, and I wharped, banking the machine at a simply breathless angle, missing the pylon by the width of a coat of paint.

Luckily, almost at the very instant before striking the ground, the engine recovered its power, and the machine righted.

One other adventure comes back to me, as I think over those distant days. It was dusk, and the light, poor to start with was rapidly going from bad to worse. There were a number of planes aloft at the time, some with far greater power than the Wright Biplant I was piloting. Suddenly my companion gave vent to a cry of warning, and in an instant I realised the numbing peril. A powerful Bristol Biplane was rushing straight for us. Down we dived without a seconds delay, and the great vulture of the air, roaring overhead, missed us by inches and left us tossing madly in his backwash.

The thrills of the great war were more normal, and in line with the experiences of countless other men. There were the thrills and close calls always attendent on action. The machine gun bullets, for example that drilled the sand at ones very feet. Yet even in the war there were some adventures that are perhaps just worth remembering. Swimming one day in the Lumi River, during the East African campaign, I was taken with violent cramp, and swept into mid stream. The current was very fast in the middle, and in its grip I had the feeling of struggling against an irrevocable destiny. Chance favoured me, and I was swept against a sunken tree. I clung to this for some minutes, and then somewhat recovered, made the necessary agonishing strokes which brought me ashore. A close call.

Coming home I as nearly torpedoed. The submarine sank, facing our broadside, and in no very enviable frame of mind we all stood to the lifeboats, waiting the explosion which should announce the end. At the critical moment a T.B.D. spun round stern, dropped a depth charge, and, by a matter of split seconds, we were saved.

My last reminiscence shall be of home. I was returning from the pictures at Dover, towards the end of the war, when I got caught in the open country during an air raid. A flying piece of shrappnel from one of our own anti-aircraft guns hissed over my head with very little to spare.

Well, you may ask? And what was the tightest corner you were ever in? Blessed if I hav'nt missed it out after all. It was crawling on my stomach, trying to make a beleaguered camp in East Africa. I was crowling through a break of sugar cane, which made a most abominable noise. There were Askari's firing on our chaps from that same belt of sugar. I passed right between two of them, and was about dead with funk. Yes! By and large, that was the tightest corner I was ever in.

BABY WEEK IN MADRAS

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EXHIBITION TO BE MADE PERMANENT INSTITUTION

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Viscount Goschen opened the National Health and Baby Week at the S. I. A. A. ground this afternoon before a large gathering. Col. Megaw, Surgeon-General in requesting the Governor to open the week announced that the Maharani Regent of Travancore and the Maharajah of Pudukotah had each contributed Rs. 2,000 to the National Health Association.

His Excellency in declaring the week open said how pleased he himself and Viscountess Goschen were to be present there that day and he observed that both of them were taking the deepest interest in the National Health and Baby Week and that Viscountess Goschen was very anxious to further the work of the Association. His Excellency paid a tribute to the efforts of Col. Megaw and his colleagues in making the week a great success and exhorted the people to take increasing interest in this humanitarian work.

A PERMANENT INSTITUTION?

Asking Viscountess Goschen to open the exhibition Mr. Sethuratnam Iyer, Minister of Agriculture, observed that the organisrs of the Week were planning to make the National Health Association a permanent institution. Lady Goschen then declared the Exhibition open and at an

METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER TRACKLESS TRAIN

—:o:—

INDIAN TOUR

TO VISIT CALCUTTA FIRST

After having astonished the inhabitants of all the most important Cities throughout the World including London and the rest of Europe, the famous Trackless Train of the Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer Film Corporation will make its appearance in Calcutta.

The Trackless Train will make a complete tour of all the important cities of this Country, after which it will proceed to Egypt. Almost every big Town in India from Bombay via Lahore will be visited and advantage will be taken in each case to take educational picture for world-wide distribution.

COMMENCEMENT OF TOUR.

The triumphal tour of this extraordinary Train commenced four years ago on Broadway, the famous "Great White City" of New York. It travelled across the continent to San Francisco, buried itself in the hills of Mexico and returned again across the United States to penetrate the frozen Barriers of Canada. From there it returned to New York where it was shipped to England. After thoroughly touring that Country and Scotland it was transhipped to Europe where it visited all the important cities of Germany, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Italy, Spain and France, besides visiting the minor principalities such as Luxemburg, Monaco and etc.

From France the Trackless Train crossed the Mediterranean and carried on to Algeria and the principal cities of North Africa, the good Cinema news which it proclaims indefatigably. Under the desert sun, before the great pyramids, the whistle and clanging bell of this Trackless Train was heard, messenger of a new era, which with its powerful impetus reached these far corners of the earth where the memory of an almost extinct civilization reposes. This curious vehicle, which is the replica of a Modern American Locomotive and Pullman Car was an exotic note in Cairo and in other Cities of the dark Continent which it left, at last to be shipped to South America.

The Metro-Goldyn-Mayer Trackless Train then toured the South American Countries extensively. In each City that it passed through, as in North America, Europe and Africa, popular enthusiasm knew no bounds when this novel Train passed through the Streets.

125,000 MILES COVERED.

Now this curious means of locomotion and propaganda has arrived in Australia from distant Panama. Having commenced its world tour March 30th, 1924, it has already covered more than 125,000 miles. The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Trackless Train is filming all the picturesque places that it visits, thus forming a library of geographical pictures of great value and bringing nations together by such means.

A LAST WORD IN LUXURY.

This novel Train, which is arosing exceptional interest throughout the world, consists of a completely equipped locomotive and luxuriously appointed Pullman Car, containing dining and sleeping accommodations for five persons. It is capable of a speed of forty miles an hour and possesses every devise necessary to highway transportation. The locomotive is equipped with two ninety horse power Motors, hydraulic brakes, Bells, whistle and other regulation devices. The Pullman Car has Kitchenette and Buffet, is lighted, heated and ventilated electrically, and has hot and cold running water. There is even a Radio equipment for entertainment. It possesses, more over, an auxiliary motor of sixty horse power of its own, and is accordingly capable of proceeding under its own power over excessively difficult roads where dismemberment of the Train is deemed advisable. A remarkable innovation in Motor Transporation is the observation platform, furnished with lounger Chairs permitting the unobstructed scenic observation.

THE BRAIN BEHIND.

It would not be fitting to close this article without mentioning Mr. Edward Carrier, the Director of this novel tour. He is the guiding brain which has carried the Trackless Train all over the world, from the chilly snow-covered wastes of Canada, the mountains of Mexico and the Barren Sands of the Sahara, for three years this novel Symbol has thrilled millions. Mr. Carrier has an album of the Signature of the front page notables including Benito Mussolini, President Hindenburg, the King and Queen of Belgium, President Poincare and many others in which figure nearly all the world's famous men of science and letters. The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Trackless Train proved a great attraction to those world celebrities.

The Trackless Train world tour is sponsored by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Company of New York, with its branches in every country in the World, its chief interest being a Campaign for better roads throughout the World. It is the contention of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer officials that better roads and highways stimulate not only the Motion Picture Business but every other form of Business. In a measure it is the great highways of England and America that lifted these nations to great commercial powers.

Death has reserved [illegible]

INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY AND LANCASHIRE

Japan Being Used As a Scape-Goat

AN INDIAN MERCHANTS PLAIN SPEAKING IN ENGLAND

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Mr. M. S. Bhumgara, president of the Indian Textile Association (Bombay), and of the All-India Free Trade Leagues who is also a Bombay merchant of a large way of business, made some striking comments on the cotton industry when he addressed the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce and was interviewed by the "Northern Daily Telegraph" a month ago. Some of his remarks, after they had appeared in the "Telegraph," were cabled to India from London, and were criticised by the "Times of India."

When in Blackburn Mr. Bhumgara, in a reference to Japanese competition in India, pointed out that the Indian millowners always referred to it, but it was clearly understood that whenever they talked of it, the idea uppermost in their minds was competition from Lancashire. They did not wish to say that plainly, as they thought that if they could make Japan their scape-goat, they might be able to persuade Lancashire to sleep during the time they agitated to impose import duties of a more formidable character on foreign piece-goods.

Mr. Bhumgara is still in England, and when asked by a "Northern Daily Telegraph" representative if he had anything to say with regard to the contradiction that had appeared in the "Times of India" to the effect that the mill-owners in Bombay were not as much concerned about the competition from Lancashire as they were with that from Japan, said that the statement that he had already made to the Press was not a matter of his own personal opinion but a matter of fact.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

"That fact," he declared, "cannot be disputed, simply because the Tariff Board said in their report, as quoted by the "Times of India," that it was not contended by the Bombay Millowners' Association that either the volume of imports from the United Kingdom or the prices at which they had been sold had in any way been a contributing cause of the present depression in the industry.

"The mill-owners did not make that contention because they did not wish to make it. The millowners understood, as everyone else did, that if the import duties on piecegoods were raised in India Lancashire would come in for her share automatically. I assure you that the Bombay millowners do not believe in creating bad blood with Lancashire."

When asked if there was anything to support his own statement that the Bombay millowners were trying to make Japan a mere scapegoat in their attempt to get the import duties in India increased, Mr. Bhumgara pointed out that the very fact that the Millowners' Association did not produce, when required to do so, before the Tariff Board the samples of Japanese "sorts" that they thought were competing with Indian-made cloth showed that they had a very weak case to prove before the Board.

In reply to a question about the internal competition in India referred to by the "Times of India" in its leading article, Mr. Bhumgara said that up-country mills in India could afford to manufacture their goods at a cheaper price for the reason that they were managed more economically. On several occasions he had pointed out that the resources of the Bombay mills were being wasted in many directions.

ANOMALOUS POSITION.

The position, in Mr Bhumgara's opinion, was anomalous. The millowners were trying to reduce work-people's wages and at the same time demanding higher import duties. If the reduction of work-people's wages would enable the Bombay mills to competa successfully with Indian mills in the upcountry, as they thought it would then it should also enable them to compete with Japan, for it was a well-known fact that mills in the up-country made large profits in spite of so-called Japanese competition.

On the other hand, if duties were imposed on imported piecegoods at a rate higher than the present one then the mills in the up-country would naturally feel the strain of Japanese competition much less than they did now, hence the increased rate of duty would help them to gather their forces against the Bombay mills.

SWARAJ FLAG

—:o:—

SALUTATION PROGRAMME

The General Secretary of the Hindustan Seva Dal writes from Hubli:—

"The Calcutta Conference of the Hindustani Seva Dal passed the following resolution on December 30, 1928. It runs:—

Resolved that every branch of the Dal shall hoist the Swaraj Flag in a convenient place and every member and associate of the Dal within reach shall attend a rally at that place once every month at 8 a.m. on the last Sunday of every month, sing Vande Mataram, salute the Flag and disperse.

"Resolved further that a report of every such rally be sent to the Provincial Board regularly."

The above resolution has been passed with the express intention of creating in every member of the Dal the consciousness of belonging to a unitary organisation which commands discipline and obedience throughout the country. Accordingly, all Dal members are urged to carry out this programme promptly, regularly and punctually in their own locality wherever they are.

The value of this programme as a demonstrative function is obvious. It will also help to compulsorily bring together all members and associates of the Dal in every locality 'at one place at least once a month' when they can exchange notes and thoughts about their work during that month and formulate a programme of concerted action for the next month.

Besides, the very ideal of every individual member and associate of the Dal carrying out this programme 'at the same hour and on the same day throughout the length and breadth of the land' will be supremely inspiring and will not fail to bring results by accelerating the work of the Dal and making it a compact consolidated and real Body with an almost religious discipline of its own.—Indian Nationalism.

Provincial Dal Boards have already been instructed to see that arrangements for the hoisting of the Flag are made at every locality in their Province. All local branches of the Dal throughout the country are earnestly urged to carry out this programme and to send a report of it to their Provincial Board, who will in turn send a digest of the reports of all such rallies in the Province to the Dal Head Quarters.

The ensuing day for this function falls due on Sunday (the 27th inst.). Every individual member and associate at 8 a.m. precise on that day and sing "Bande Mataram". This first occasion should be utilised by the organisers of the rallies in the various places to renew for the current year the membership of those that attend and to collect their fees.

It is also suggested that the items of the constructive programme passed by the Calcutta Congress should be discussed after the flag salutation is over and a programme be drafted at every locality taking up the pertinent items and marking out concrete details for immediate action.

TRAINING IN MERCANTILE MARINE

—:o:—

35 STUDENTS QUALIFY IN EXAMINATION

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

The candidates for admission to training in the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin", underwent a Qualifying examination at various centres on December the 3rd and 4th.

146 boys took the examination; 72 boys passed and were invited to Bombay for selection, 68 came to Bombay, underwent a medical and eye-sight test and were interviewed by the Governing Body on the 10th and 11th instant.

35 BOYS ADMITTED.

The following 35 boys were admitted for a three-year course of training commencing January 14, 1929. The following is in alphabetical order of the boys selected:—

Advani, M. L. (Sind); Allix, F. M. (Hyderabad, Deccan); Adolphus, C. V. (Rajputana); Baswani, B. A., (United Provinces); Brooks, E. J. (Bombay); Bobb, S. V. (United Provinces); Chakraverti, A. (Ajmer); Cholkar, B. M. (Central Provinces); Chaudhuri, S. S. (United Provinces); Claudis, H. R. (Madras); Crawshaw, C. C. (United Provinces); Dharam Vir Singh (United Provinces); Dewsbury, G. T. (United Provinces); Dev Dutt (Holkar State); Deshpande, G. C. (Bombay); Husain, S. H. Z. (Punjab); Gandhy, K. S. (Bombay); Ikramulla Khan (United Provinces); Ibrat, H. S. Khan (United Provinces); Kapani, P. M. (Punjab); Karnik, R. G. (Bombay); Mital, G. K. (United Provinces); Mohindar, P. C. (Punjab); Mukherji, A. K. (Bengal); Plomer, G. D. (United Provinces); Pradhan, K. D. (Bombay); Razvi, S. M. M. (United Provinces); Sanyal, B. (United Provinces); Saldhana, G. (Bombay); Salahuddin Muhsin, A. T. (Bengal); Soman, B. S. (Bombay); Sampson, V. (Central Provinces); Sankunni C. (Madras); Sivraman, A. (Madras); Tambane D. K. (Bombay).

SYNDICATE'S RECOGNITION.

The Syndicate of the University of Bombay have granted recognition of the Final Examination of the I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin" as equivalent to the Matricu-

EDMUND BURKE.

Fearless Champion of Liberty

—:o:—

HIS SERVICES TO INDIA.

Prof. M. Ruthnaswami writing in the "Hindu" on the centenary of Edmund Burke which fell on the 12th instant, says:—

His life reveals one of the most fascinating romances of literary and political history. Born an Irishman at a time when Irishmen were even less appreciated than in our generation, bred to the bar but abandoning the practice of the profession for the phantom fame that letters might bring, leaving his home to win that fame in a friendless and difficult London, suspected of being a Roman Catholic and a Jesuit, taking to politics without money and without influence, always occupying a subordinate position in the political party to which he attached himself, never attaining the supreme position in Government to which his talents, his wisdom, his services might have allowed him to aspire, Edmund Burke, nevertheless, won for himself a splendid place in the world of letters and of politics. Of his fame in the world of letters in his lifetime we know from the tributes that he extracted from the Dictator of the republic of English letters in the 18th century. He was the one member of the club who could speak up to Dr. Johnson and whom the fierce old man did not dare to see on his sick-bed—so great was the mental strain of a talk with Burke. Since then he has been reckoned to be, in the words of Macaulay, "the greatest mind since Milton." In the world of politics in his lifetime he was accepted as the intellectual guide and philosopher of the Whig party, illuminating the annals of that party as no other name devoted to its service has, and raising its creed from that of a sect to a philosophy of politics. If he "gave up to party what was meant for mankind" it was because, like the practical politician that he was, he found in those party services work ready to his hand, and after all, even 'livres de circonstance' may be stamped with the seal of genius. As well might we blame Newman for writing classics of English prose on behalf of Catholic Theology. And as for Burke's fame in the world of politics after his death, has not time made it secure? Critics have not been afraid to pit Burke against the French Revolution—he is big enough for that. While his fame has suffered somewhat by the attempts made to appropriate him as the high-priest of Toryism, the friends of liberty and progress have always acclaimed him as the surest support of their ideals. Lord Acton, sound and constant Liberal, looked upon him as the greatest of political philosophers. Lord Morley wrote the classic biography of his guide in politics. Lord Bryce, the sympathetic critic of modern democracy, estimated him to be "the most profound thinker among British statesmen." And to clinch this matter of the modern attitude to Burke, Prof. Laski, whose attachment to ancient prejudice is exiguous and whose venturesomeness as a political theorist is illimitable, in an introduction to a recent edition of Burke's Letters, speaks of the "consistency of his principles" and the "amazing accuracy of his insight." Burke's fame is secure among political thinkers of all time.

BURKE AND INDIA.

What is Burke to us in India at the present moment? Time was when Burke was the law and the prophets to political India. Quotations from Burke used to illustrate the leading articles of Indian newspapers and the speeches of leading Congressmen. Two decades ago, Gokhale and Morley used to quote Burke against each other. But now we seem to have changed all that. Burke rarely comes to the help of the Indian leader writer. He does not lend point to modern political argument in India. One who knows his Burke cannot understand this slump in the Indian market. Lovers of national freedom and progress will always imbibe inspiration and strength from his luminous pages. He in practice supported the cause of national freedom and self-government in Ireland, America and Poland. His writings still furnish the best and most telling arguments on behalf of freedom and self-government. Of liberty, he says (and this let it be remembered in a letter written to a Frenchman in October, 1789) "I certainly think that all men who desire it, deserve it. It is not the reward of our merit, or the acquisition of our industry. It is our inheritance, it is the birthright of our species." The great and only foundation of Government, according to him, "is the confidence of the people." In the famous address to the King by the British Colonists in America which Burke drafted for them he utters those words of wisdom which ought to be framed in gold and hung up in the Cabinet rooms of the world. "The sense of a whole people never ought to be condemned by wise and beneficent rulers, whatever may be the abstract claims or even rights of the supreme power. It is not consistent with equity or wisdom to set at defiance the general feelings of great communities and of all the orders which compose them. Much power is tolerated and power unquestioned when much is yielded to opinion. All is disputed when everything is enforced." To imperial rulers he gives the advice, "Let the colonies always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with their Government; they will cling and grapple to you and no force under heaven would be of power to turn them from their allegiance."

CHAMPION OF REGULATED LIBERTY.

It is not merely to rulers and Governments that Burke's wisdom is applicable. Although he has uttered some of the finest praises of liberty and self-government, the liberty of Burke is "a manly, moral, regulated liberty" "connected with order, and that not only exists with order and virtue but cannot exist without them." That social progress supports and strengthens political reform is Burke's view, for "political arrangement, as it is a work for social ends is to be only wrought by social means." While he believes "that a State without the means of some change is without the means of its conservation" he will apply "remedies to vices and not to names, to the causes of evil which are permanent, not to the occasional organs by which they act and the transitory modes in which they appear" lest "you be wise historically, a fool in practice." To peoples and Governments is addressed the maxim "As it is the interest of the Government that reformation should be carry, it is the interest of a people that it should be temperate." A political people, to Burke's mind, is an organised people for, he says, "to enable men to act with the weight and character of a people and to answer the ends for which they are incorporated into that capacity we must suppose them (by means immediate or consequential) to be in that state of habitual social discipline in which the wise, the more expert, and the more opulent conduct and, by conducting, enlighten and protect the weaker, the less knowing, and the less provided with the goods of fortune." The people, in Burke's opinion, are the best judges of oppression but not of the means of combating it. He advises the people "not to think lightly of their engagements to their Governors: else, they teach Governors to think lightly of their engagements towards them." And in these times when the future constitution of India is in the making is it impertinent to remind those that are engaged in this business of Burke's caution: "To make a Government requires no great prudence. Settle the seat of power; teach obedience and the work is done. To give freedom is still more easy. It is not necessary to guide; it only requires to let go the rein. But to form a free Government! that is to temper together these opposite elements of liberty and restraint in one consistent work requires much thought, deep reflection, a sagacious, powerful, and combining mind."

SERVICES TO INDIA.

Are these checks and balances of Burke's political philosophy, which correspond to the checks and balances of Government according to Burke, to influence our minds in the direction of minimising his value as a teacher and guide in practical politics? For these checks and balances were dictated to Burke by the experience of history and of actual political life upon which he broad-bottomed all his political ideas. By the side of a Rousseau or a Gandhi, whose influence on the world is illustrated by the blazing trail of one idea, Burke may appear leaden-footed. But in the staid and humdrum business of the Government of men, the practical statesmanship of Burke, not untouched by the fires of idealism, will always be welcome. To us in India, Burke's name will always be remembered for his services to the country. He himself looked upon the impeachment of Warren Hastings as the most important of his political tasks. His hard and unremitting labour of 15 years in the cause of peoples and a country he had never seen touches Burke's life with the splendour of romantic chivalry. Nor were the result of that impeachment as barren as they appeared to Burke in his lifetime. Even the historical validity of the impeachment, called into question by a series of vindications of Warren Hastings, is now being supported in the main by a recent historian of British India, Mr. Roberts, of Cambridge University, who holds that the bill against Warren Hastings in regard to the more serious charges is a true bill, thus reviving the judgment of the older school of Anglo-Indian historians, some of whom were in fact men on the spot and contemporaries of Hastings. But however that may be, the political value of Burke's work for India cannot be denied. In the words of the latest of his biographers; "He was the first parliamentary statesman to devote the whole of his powers to the cause of India; the first to proclaim and to inspire others to proclaim that England had a duty to her subject peoples in the East, the first to express in words to which even apathy and hostility could not but listen, what has been highest in the motives that have since animated a long line of rulers." Whatever may be the fate of Burke's reputation elsewhere, India will always cherish the memory of the man whom no vulgar motive nor party interest but the wisdom of the statesman who builds for

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

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This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

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RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

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"CHRONICLE" CONGRESS NUMBER

Reviewing the Congress Number of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Ajmal Daily" writes in its weekly edition:—

As usual the "Bombay Chronicle" has brought out a Congress Number of 112 pages this year also. Besides many good articles the Number contains a large number of pictures which have added to its beauty. The articles are not only on political topics. Those who are interested in Islamic subjects will find several good articles in this Number, whose reading will surely prove useful. The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi has contributed a masterly article on "Toleration in Islam" in which after discussing the teachings of Islam in this respect he has proved by giving historical instances that the Musalmans of early days as well as of the medieval times were acting according to that true teaching of Islam. Mr. S. M. Rehman, M.L.C. of Akola has discussed "Rationalism in Islam". Mr. Z. A. Barni in his article on Purdah has proved by quoting Quoranic verses and traditions of the holy Prophet that the present evil system of keeping women in 'purdah' has no religious sanction behind it and it is the duty of educated Muslims to help the movement to discard the veil and to allow their sisters to march on the path of progress as women in other Islamic countries are doing. Mr. Satyamurti has discussed the knotty problem of Dominion Status versus complete Independence. Besides this many other articles on present economic problems and all have added to the usefulness of this Number. The price is only As. 8 which is very moderate.

EXCELS ITS PREVIOUS RECORDS

—:o:—

The "Hindu" writes:—

Mahatma Gandhi's characteristically brief and brilliant message, "Our patience is proverbial. Let it not be said by future generations it was the patience of a coward," sets the tone to the Congress number of "The Bombay Chronicle" As befits a tried and veteran exponent of Indian nationalism the journal excels in contributions from well-known writers designed to clarify the issues before us. Mr. S. Saklatvala, M.P., says that the task before the Congress is to forge "unity of victory, not of surrender" and that, with Independence as its goal, the Congress must organise the peasants and workers; the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, on the other hand, warns us against ploughing the sands of Independence when the nation can so easily be united on the platform of Dominion Status.

Articles of general cultural interest also abound in this number. Mr. M. Ilmuddin's appreciation of Imra-ul-Qais, the prince-poet of ancient Arabia, is particularly interesting and brings out clearly how pre-Islamic Arabian poetry "contained the truest and fullest response to the insistent aspects of contemporary life."

Among the numerous illustrations, pride of place must go to the splendid pictures of graceful poses by the famous dancers, Ragini Devi, "Menaka" and Ruth St. Denis.

The Congress number is neatly got up and is priced at As. 8 a copy.

A SUMPTUOUS NUMBER

"Capital" writes:—

The Congress number of the "Bombay Chronicle" is a very sumptuous production and maintains the reputation of one of the leading Congress papers of Bombay. The articles range over a wide variety of topics—political, social, religious, and literary. Fine Arts, too, come in for proper attention. Very appropriately, the number opens with a message from Mr. Gandhi—a message meant primarily for Congressmen but may be well received by both the classes and the masses of India. The pictorial features of the number are attractive. The frontispiece is an auspicious Indian drawing—a quaint ritual in which women play a prominent part. The number is priced at annas eight.

WHAT ABOUT 'RATIONING'?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The recent statement of the Bombay Government on their proposal to control Mhowra flowers will be welcomed for at least one reason, viz. their recognition of the evil effects of 'drink' and their apparent anxiety to improve the public 'morale' and 'earning capacity', notwithstanding the hardships likely to be caused to the poor who use Mhowra flowers as a food.

It is, however, surprising that with all their concern for the public 'morale' and 'earning capacity' the Bombay Government should suspend the policy of 'rationing' pursued by them so successfully for the last five years. It is obvious that 'rationing' does not go as far or fast as one would like it to go, but taking things as they stand—or, rather, stood,—we find its results to be not altogether unsatisfactory. Figures for the last five years show that the consumption of country liquor has gone down from 26 lacs of proof gallons in 1920-21 to 13 lacs in 1926-27, i.e. by 50 per cent and this inspite of the fact that every year the pace of reduction has been slowed down. Under the circumstances, one would have expected a truly sympathetic Government to continue the pace and policy, if not to accelerate it and to apply some such wholesome method to check the growth in imports of fodeign liquors. When, therefore, they stop the system all of a sudden without giving any explanation to the public or taking the Legislative Council into confidence, one should be pardoned if one grows suspicious about Government's sincerity and motion regarding the control of Mhowra.

Will the M.L. C.'s move in the matter and see to it that (1) rationing is re-introduced (2) the imports of foreign liquors are subjected to some such system and (3) the policy is embodied in an Act, thus ensuring its smooth working, not withstanding any changes in the Government.

Yours, etc.,
Keshao Raoji Bhide.

Tukaram Building, Tardeo Road Bombay, no, 7.
Jan. 11.

DAIRY TRADE IN INDIA

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Necessity for effective organisation for protection,

Sir,—The importance of Trade Associations is not yet so much realised by our people in India as it has been in Western countries. There in Western countries, every trade has its Association which is always alert in watching the interests of that trade and keeps an eye on and tries to ward off any difficulties that may come and any adverse circumstance that may affect the trade. Thus the ordinary trader is left to confine himself to the small sphere to which he betakes himself. He is thus solely able to look after his daily routine and management. He is not supposed to possess a wider outlook nor the ability to cope with the great problems affecting his trade.

Just as there is a necessity of an Association for every trade in Western and other self-governed countries, equally so or even for more important reasons than those, such Associations are necessary in our country because there are here a great many influences which go to ruin our trades, which are themselves not very sound from the beginning. As an ordinary trader cannot look beyond the small limit to which he confines his attention he cannot have any idea as to how his trade is being affected until the evil takes complete hold over the same, when he is at a loss to know what to do and how to save it.

The same has been the case with our butter industry, both country butter as well as dairy butter. Not only that the dairy merchants are losing foreign trade of this Indian product, but even in their own country all prospect of this trade is far from satisfactory. They know now the reason for this but they cannot know how to regain the lost ground as they cannot do it individualy. They feel the necessity of an organisation but are thinking as to who should take the lead and are also suspicious as to whether they would be able to conduct such organisation successfully, when it is once formed.

If only they will care to take it into their mind the gravity of unfair competition of adulterated stuff with which their trade is faced and will realise the consequences which will be nothing but the total ruin of this national industry, they will not be slow to move in this matter and will try to surmount all trivial suspicions and apprehensions. They will thus not only be able to survive their losing trade but they will also be helping a great national cause which is the life breath of the Indian peasantry.

Will they wake up and see where they are and will they endeavour to save this Industry with all means in their power?

Yours, etc.

N. B. Parulekar.

GOVERNMENT AND INDEPENDENCE

THE FOLLY OF REPRESSION

Mrs. Besant writes in "New India".

In Britain the sensible convention exists of ignoring words which are technically seditious, unless they are accompanied with activities aimed at subverting the Government. For instance, in my young political days, I adopted the ideal of a Republic of Britain, held by my political chief, Charles Bradlaugh. It was well known that he ruthlessly crushed all attempts to collect arms, or to create secret conspiracy. The verbal and written advocacy of a British Republic was never interfered with, and when he was prosecuted for not giving the securities against sedition and blasphemy, he defended the action in a Court of Law, and so skilfully out-manoeuvred his assailants, that they entered a nolle prosequi, and abolished the securities.

I admit that a native Government, controlled practically by the people, is rooted in their hearts and does not degrade them, as does subjugation to a foreign yoke. A foreign Government is naturally nervous, knowing that its rule cannot be welcome to the subject Nation. But even then, to strike with the big stick at empty talk about Independence, utterly unsupported by any action by people who live the ordinary life of the good citizen, in everything except the occasional waving of a flag, shows weakness and not strength. The Government knows perfectly well that men prepared to conspire or to rebel, in order to win Independence for their country will live the lives of loyal citizens until prepared for insurrection. A pin will prick the child's airy bladder, and it will collapse. To thrust a bayonet into it is ridiculous. (It may, however, be stated, in passing, that if that ridiculous proceeding were set on foot, it would rally all Indians—save the Jo-hukums—round the assailed person.

The recognition of this elementary fact is appropriate at this moment when Anglo-Indian papers are clamorring that Government should "strike hard" at some of the unfortunate people whom it rules. I know that India by her past faults has brought upon herself the sad fate of being a subject Nation. We are striving to free the Motherland by offering to Britain the friendly gesture of Dominion Status, to be granted immediately. If she rejects this last effort to keep a connexion with her, on her head will lie the inevitable results.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS

—:o:—

Governor Speaks to Wilsonians

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay presided over the College Day and Prize-giving of Wilson College on Saturday evening.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sykes, on arrival, were received by the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister for Education, Principal John Mackenzie and professors of the college and conducted to the dais.

After a brief programme of music the reports were read of the College societies, which showed that the students of the Wilson College were taking interest in matters other than their immediate University studies.

Principal Mackenzie spoke on the activities and progress of the institution, in the course of which he said:—

This is a College which already has long traditions. Three years hence, we shall celebrate our centenary and I was reminded the other day that the 15th of February will be the hundredth anniversary of the landing in India of Dr. John Wilson, the founder and first principal of the institution which now for many years has borne in his name.

There has been a growing sense among the students of their responsibilities to those who are less fortunate than themselves. The record of work done for the suffering and the needy outside the college may not be large but it is significant and I am assured that by no means all that has been done has found its way into the report. It is in the growth of the spirit of service that we shall always find our highest satisfaction.

Lady Sykes distributed medals and book prizes to the distinguished students of the institution who were cheered by their fellow-pupils. Mention might be made of Miss P. Dubash who gets the first prize for elocution and acting. H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes then addressed the students as follows:—

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, delivered the following speech on the "Students' Day" of the Wilson College:—

"It has given Lady Sykes and myself much pleasure to come here this afternoon and meet the staff and students of Wilson College, and we are most grateful to you for the very hearty welcome you have extended to us, and for the good wishes which you have expressed for us during our stay in the Bombay Presidency.

"As your Principal has informed me that this is a Students' Day, I think it will be right for me to say a few words to the students, but I hasten to add that I have no desire to take upon myself the functions of any of the professors of the College, and that I do not propose to embark on what might be called a lecture, for I am quite sure that you feel that a sufficiently large amount of your time is already taken up with the admirable lectures which you receive during term time.

FIRST OF THE STUDENT.

"I have been greatly interested in the report which has just been read, and to my mind the most remarkable feature is that it shows that you are ready to welcome the expression of opinion on very many varied subjects from many different points of view, and I am glad to find that this spirit of enquiry is so fully encouraged by the College authorities. It is, I think, obvious that the first concern of the student, so long as he is attending college, must be to study, using this word in the widest sense, and not confining it merely to the study of books and experiments for the purpose of examinations. The value of such studies should not be overlooked, as they form the only sound foundation of knowledge, but the wider studies to which I refer are no less essential to a successful college career, which is not of course an end in itself, but a great opportunity to fit yourelves for becoming useful citizens. You will then have to work not only for yourselves but for your country, and to take part in the political life of the nation, and for this purpose the studies I would particularly commend to your attention are those of history, and even more of economics. It will interest you, I am sure, to discover for yourselves, how many great historical movements have been due mainly to economic causes.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

"One of the questions that has received prominence of late is the extent to which students should take an interest, and show an interest in politics during their college days. It is only natural that every student should be interested in this very important subject, and that, as I have already said, he should study it from every point of view, but it is possible to draw a very clear distinction between the study and discussion of political questions, and active participation in political movements outside the college. I think I can make the distinction clearer by taking as an example the analogy of a medical student, who must necessarily from the outset of his career take the greatest interest in the proper treatment of patients. No one, however, expects a medical student in his first or second year to take charge of a difficult case, and indeed such a course might prove to be far from beneficial to the patient, and perhaps disadvantageous to the reputation of the student should be find that his treatment, instead of improving the patients' condition, was making it worse every day. Nor will anyone, I think assert that the troubles that afflict the body politic are any less complicated and difficult than those that affect the human body; consequently it seems to me that students would be well advised to adopt very much the same attitude to the one as to the other. You will observe that I am not putting in a plea for the avoidance of politics as a subject for serious study and thought, on the contrary I am in favour of the fullest study of this and all other important subjects for which you can find time while you are at college, in order that in later life you may be able to take an active part, with all the advantages that a good education gives, in the life of the nation, and in promoting the prosperity and advancement of your country.

MODERN TENDENCY.

"I have heard it said that the object of a good education is to learn something about everything, and everything about something, and it seems to me that in these modern days we are being driven more and more to the latter extreme. We are living in an age of concentration and specialisation and of very keen competition. Whether this is good for us, or for the world at large, is another question, but, for those who are anxious to succeed, the few years spent at college leave little time to spare for a student who is anxious to have a good general education as a foundation on which to build up his future.

"It is very interesting to know that it is just a hundred years since Dr. John Wilson arrived in Bombay, and that three years later he laid the foundation of an institution which has contributed so largely to the culture and to the public life of this City and Presidency. You have a great reputation to sustain, and I have no doubt that there are among you many who will make your mark on the history of Bombay, and maintain the long and honourable traditions of the Wilson College.

ATHLETIC SIDE.

"There is one aspect of College life that I am very glad to see is not overlooked, and that is the athletic side in connection with which the prizes have just been distributed. It is easy enough for a student to attach too much importance to examinations, and equally easy to attach too much importance to games, but by maintaining a just balance between the two you will get the fullest benefit of your college days, to which you will most of you look back as the happiest days of your life.

"Lady Sykes and I thank you again, Mr. Principal, for your invitation to come to this annual gathering, and we wish all success and good luck to the staff and students of the Wilson College."

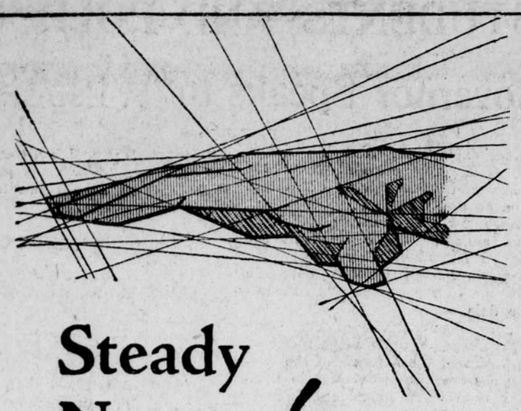
HIGH COUNCIL ADJOURNS TILL TUESDAY

—:o:—

DELEGATION'S VISIT TO GENERAL OF MOST INTIMATE NATURE

LONDON, January 12.

The Salvation Army High Council received the report of yesterday's deputation to General Booth, and adjourned till 15th instant when the Generals reply is expected. The Council issued an official statement describing the delegation's visit as of the most intimate nature. It declares that the General fully understood purport of the visit and promised to give earnest and prayerful consideration to the suggestion and communicate his decision with as little delay as possible.—Reuer's Special.



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KESHUB CHANDRA SEN

—:o:—

A PROPHET OF YOUNG INDIA

(By T. L. Vaswani).

Keshub Chandra Sen passed away at an early age in 1884. His death-anniversary day, January 8, is observed every year by many in big centres like Calcutta, Lahore, Karachi and London.

He was the first great Leader of Young India. He led a mighty protest against devitalising customs and dead traditions and sectarianism in religion. One of the greatest orators of the Victorian Age, he proclaimed with a prophet's tongue the claims of truth, courage and purity in public life. Sir Francis Younghusband compared him with Cicero and Demosthenes. Greater than these great orators of ancient Greece was Keshub Chandra Sen of India. He was, essentially, a prophet of the New Life. His burning eloquence was but a spark of the Flame of the Spirit within him.

European travellers spoke of him as "the greatest Oriental" of his age. European "savants" called him the "greatest son of India" Keshub was, undoubtedly, one of the greatest mystics of the nineteenth century. A practical mystic was this spiritual son of the Ancient Rishis. When he visited England, they honoured him as India's greatest ambassador. He gave to England India's great message of the Life Spiritual. He, also, spoke on the Indian situation. An invincible optimist, he saw God in history, and believed that friendship between India and England would help forward the forces of reconciliation between East and West.

A lover of the Indian Ideal, he was, also, an internationalist of a high order, believing profoundly that the purpose of historic evolution was the building up a "Family of Nations". He had no sympathy with the Western nation-cults that would abolish religion in the name of progress and democracy. He believed profoundly in the humanising and nation-building values of religion. He raised patriotism above sectarian controversies by distinguishing between religion and creeds. Sectarianism has defiled religion. Keshub loved the Hindu Rishis. He also loved Jesus and Buddha, Moses and Mahomed, Socrates and Zoroaster. And Keshub rightly urged that Religion was, essentially, the spirit of fellowship blended with freedom.

Keshub combined in his life the heroism of a Luther with the saintliness of a St. Francis. He died young. In these days of mental and sentimental confusion, I plead for a new study of the life and message of this illustrious Youth of India,—one of the very greatest of India's sons in the modern era. For India's need is not noise, not soft sentiments but a new SHAKTI, a new creative life which builds in reverence for the God-in-Man and silent service of the poor.

The Voice of Popular Personages is the Voice of the Public

Dr. M. A. ANSARI,

President, 42nd Indian National Congress, Madras, writes:—

"I visited The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Limited, to-day and went over carefully through the shelves of medicines placed in the Pharmacy. Dr. N. V. Sriramacharlu, its Managing Director and Senior Physician, was kind enough to explain some of the preparations. After learning the utility of this Pharmacy and the number of persons who receive medical aid through its branches and the cheapness of their preparations, I feel more convinced than ever before that it is only through the development and advance of the Indigenous System of Medicines made in such a big and leading Pharmacy as this, that the suffering and ailments of the masses in our country could be alleviated."

(Sd.) M. A. Ansari, 26-12-27.

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A PARSI MARTYR

REVELATIONS IN A REGISTER OF THE DEAD

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Thursday under the presidentship of Principal J. Mackenzie, the President of the Society, when the following two papers were read:—(1) "A Vahi or Register of the Dead of some of the Parsis at Broach and a Parsi Martyr mentioned in it" by Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. (2) "Notes on the Kath Deota worshipped by the Hindu Boatmen of Patna" by Prof. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L.

The summary of the two papers is given below:—

REGISTER OF THE DEAD AND A PARSI MARTYR.

Dr. Modi said that the subject of the paper was first suggested to him in 1903, when Principal Macmillan of our Elphinstone College sought from him some information about Parsee martyrs in India, to be supplied to a friend in England who was studying the subject of martyrs. There are not many recorded instances of Parsi martyrs. One of those recorded is that of Kama Homa of Broach. It is recorded in 'Vahi' which is a kind of the Register of deaths. Among the Parsees, there are two kinds of such registers—the Namgrahan and Vahi or Disapothi. The Namgrahan literary the taking or reciting of names is a list of the deaths in a family for one or more generations. New names are added to the list at the top as fresh deaths occur and with the lapse of time old names are, at times, omitted. The names of the dead in the line of direct ascent are generally preserved among the clergy. The Namgrahan names are recited in prayers in honour of the dead. The Namgrahan and the Disapothi or Vahi are something like the Calendars of the Catholics among the Christians.

The 'Vahi' or disapothi is generally kept by the family or the village priest. In it the names of all the dead of all the families which form his constituents are entered by the priests in the order of the Parsee months and it is a part of his duty to inform his laymen of the coming event a few days before the anniversaries of the dead of the family and to receive instructions as to what ceremonies in honour of the particular dead, the family wishes to be performed.

These death-registers have an historical importance. The common or Vahi of a particular street of Broach named Kharas-var, kindly supplied to Dr. Modi by Khan Bahadur Aderji Muncherji Dalal of Broach refers to the martyrdom of Kama Homa who preferred death to forced conversion at the hands of Mahomedan Nawab in 1702 A.C. It was a copy of an old register kept by Kaikhusroo Pestonji, well-known in the latter part of the last century as the Shiksha-guru, i.e., the Teacher. He was the maternal grandfather of Khan Bahadur Furdunji Muncherji Dastur, the Registrar of our Bombay University and was as well-known in the circle of the Parsees of Broach as his grandson Mr. Dastur is known in the Educational circle of Bombay.

A PARALLEL.

The custom of the common Namgrahan has a parallel in the customs and manners of the people of Montenegro. It is a somewhat similar parallel in the case of some monasteries referred to by Mr. Snell in his "Customs of Old England." The custom of remembering the names of the deceased worthies of a town or city seems to have a parallel in the Bidding prayer of the Oxford University wherein the names of the benefactors of the University and its colleges are remembered.

KATH DEOTA.

Kath Deota (or "The Fodling of Wooden Block") is a deity worshipped by the Hindu boatmen of Patna. The symbol of the Godling is a Block of wood roughly carved into the semblance of a human face with crude representations of eyes and mouth. This symbol is affixed to the fore-end of every boat. The boatmen believe that the "life and spirit" of the boat lives in this image which makes the boat move about on the waters of the river and seems to ensure the safety of the boat and passengers. It thus forms a mascot or luck-bringer. On the festival days the Godling is worshipping with sacrificial rites (Homadi) and offered sugar-balls (ladoos).. On the fore-ends of European ships figure-heads are placed as mascots and the masts of men-of-war or merchantmen horse shoes are nailed with the same object.

The nations of antiquqity used to resort to the expedient of propitiating their sea-deities and river-deities before undertaking voyages so as to ensure safety of their sea-going craft and of the voyagers. A bull was for this purpose sacrificed by the ancient Greeks to their sea-god Poseidon and by the ancient Romans to their God Neptune. The modern Japanese, for the same purpose, present offerings of rice, cloth, and bottles of rum to their sea and river deities.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

DELHI, Jan. 11.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The resignations of Nawab Malik Muhammed Hayat Khan and A. M. Macmillan as members of the Council of State have been accepted.

The nominations of Messrs. Miles Irving and H. B. Clayton as members of the Council of State have been gazetted.

The resignations of Messrs. S. M. Bharucha, T. Raghavayya Pantulu Garu and T. A. Chalmers as members of the Assembly have been accepted and the nominations of Messrs. F. W. Allison, H. L. Stevenson and V. Panduranga Rao as members of the Assembly have been gazetted.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. L. Middleton as District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, has been gazetted.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. A. G. Pinbey is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.

Captain R. P. Watts has been granted sixteen months' leave.

Major R. M. L. Dutton has been confirmed as Military Adviser, Indain States Artillery.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. C. J. G. Bird officiates as Controller, Military Accounts, Western Command, vice Lt.-Col. L. F. G. S. Wylde, granted leave preparatory to retirement.

Lt.-Col. H. Murray officiates as Controller, Military Accounts, Northern Command.

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Dr. J. Degraff Hunter officiates as Director of the Geodetic branch of the Survey of India Department.

Mr. G. I. Hewitt is appointed Assistant Signal Engineer, E. I. Railway.

Mr. H. J. Stracey, Senior Deputy Agent, E. I. Railway is permitted to retire.

Mr. G. C. Laughton, Executive Engineer, N. W. Railway, is placed on special duty with the Railway Board.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Bruce is appointed Deputy Controller of Forms, Calcutta, vice Mr. C. F. Weakford.—A. P.

The Sarojnalini Dutt Memorial has established a London Committee with Mrs. C. C. Sen as Secretary for the purpose of making known the organisation's ideas and methods in conjunction with the Forum Club Women's Institutes Section and other similar organisations in Britain and efforts are being made to extend the association's activities to all parts of India and London.—Reuter.

Peking.—Sven Anders Hedin geographer and traveller, has arrived here after several mothers scientific investigation in Central Asia where he has established five meteorological stations and discovered new species of dinosaur.—Reuter.

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HIMALAYA AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE TO-DAY

—:o:—

This is the sky-piercing and snow-capped Himalayas father of the mountains that speaks of the Past glory of Bharata-Varsha, the cradle of human civilisation. This is the God-souled abode of perpetual snow where lives the Blessed Lord Shiva, Lord of the Yogins with his divine consort Parbati the mother of the universe the source of all power and glory the giver of worldly Joy and Bliss of Nirvana. From this calm and majestic corner of the earth rose the first chant of Sama, the song eternal that thrills the very core of human heart and takes one far far away from the bustle and nosie of worldly life to a realm of everlasting peace and Blessedness. Here sang the Rishis of the Upanisad,

"Hear ye the children of immortal Bliss and those that dwell on high, I have known that great Purusha the enlightened one who is beyond all darkness (of ignorance). Knowing Him alone one transcends Death ever more, there is no other path than this," and this is the land where every Hindu hankers to come in the evening of his life to meditate on and to be one with Satchidanandam, the existing knowledge and Bliss absolute,

And even to-day hundreds of Himalayan caves, calm and serene picture tre Rishis of yore submerged on deep Samadhi in the mind of thoughtful idealist the cool and soothing breeze of the Himalayas impregnated with healthy spiritual vibration lulls a weary traveller to sweet sleep thousands of its rushing, surging, bellowing rivers call out in a trumpet voice—"Children of immortal Bliss, sleep no more, arise, awake, cut as under the meshes of Maya and come out to the land of eternal freedom, just like a lion rushing from his cage." On the Blessed Himalays every speck of its dust has been hallowed by the land of the Holy feet of eulightened ones!

But to-day what remains of this ever blessed land but the recollection of its past glory? Half-fed, ill-clad, dipped in ignorance and crystalised superstitions of hundreds of years, diseased and sickly thousands of inhabitants of this glorious land drag on their wretched existence some how or other like so many earth worms on the surface of the earth poor simpletions; they know absolutely nothing of this world. They do not know that there are beautiful cities of grand buildings and untold comforts besides their dirty and unhealthy cells. They cannot dream cannot dream even that there are various kinds of food of extreme delicacy besides their Marua Chapaties. They cannot imagine that there can be any escape from the cruel clutch of thousands of diseases save suffering and dying and untimely death, it is quite beyond their conception that there can be a greater Dharam than keeping their Chula and Chauka free from touchability.

Children of India, who will raise them from this semi-barbarous condition and make them men? It is surely those few blessed children of our Dear Motherland who have sacrificed name, fame every comfort of their life at the altar of their country and God, who have made up their mind not to move even inch from their chosen ideal under all sorts of dangers and difficulties and who have been initiated by fiary Mantram of the maker of the present epoc such as Swami Vivekanand.

From highest Brahmin to Yonder worm,
And to the very minutes atom love,
Everywhere is the same God, the all-Friend, offer mind, soul body at their feet.

No momentary excitement, but lifelong sacrifice and steady and devoted service can slowly make real men of the most degenerated of our brothers who are no other than the children of Valniki and Vasristha heir of Ramachandra and Yudhisthira.

In order to serve these poor, sick and ignorant Narayanas, we the Monks of the Ramkrishna Mission started an Ashram under the name of Shri Ramkrishna Tapovan on an humble scale. Pennyless monks as we are all our works depend on the public charity. Three small buildings have been erected—one is used for the charitable dispensary and other for the workers and also hillmen. These buildings can hardly serve our present purpose what to speak of the future extension. Two more buildings one for the school another for boys and workers are essentially necessary. The total expenses of the buildings have been estimated to be Rs. 5000/ to Rs. 10000.

We therefore appeal for these Rs. 5000/ for the building Funds and another sum Rs. 5,000 for the permasent funds for the charitable dispensary in the name of God and our Dear Motherland.

Countrymen worshippers of God and lovers of men we invite you from the vision of the dead past to the worship of living present, come forward then and help us with your mite in the worship of God in the shape of the poor sick and the ignorant.

Swami Anubhavananda,
Secy. Ramkrishana Ashram.
P. O. Dharchula, Dt. Almora.

P. S.
The above Swamijee has come here to collect funds. He is living with his disciple brothers in the Ramakrishna Ashram Khar, Bombay, 21.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM DHARCHULA (HIMALAYAS)

—:o:—

AN APPEAL

The educated public are aware of the multifarious activities of THE RAMAKRISHNA MISSION, which has got to-[illegible] centres all over India [illegible] and spiritual needs of suffering humanity [illegible] to those important places of the

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trious founder of the Mission preached Seva Dharma for this age.

A centre of the Mission was started at Dharchula in the District of Almora in 1921. Situated in the heart of the Himalayas the abode of eternal peace the Asram has removed a long-felt want of the locality. The people of the surrounding villages are not getting any MEDICAL RELIEF. The Swamies are getting and giving medicines to more than 3,000 patients every year. Hundreds of pilgrims have to pass through this place on their way to Holy Khailas. Many of them fall Sick and are stranded. To meet the growing demands, two buildings of the Charitable Dispensary and the Rest House, costing about Rs. 15,000 are to be constructed. We appeal to the generous public of Bombay in carrying out our project and in rendering relief to the suffering humanity. Contributions however small will be thankfully received.

Swami Anubhavanda,
President Sri Ramakrishna Mission,
Post DHARCHULA, Dt. Almora
U. P.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU IN U. S. A.

(Continued from page 6).

central theme in Indians' prayers which end with the words Shanti, Shanti, Shanti, (peace, peace, peace)!" The audience, composed mostly of responsible clerical, business, financial, and civic leaders of the nation—Owen D. Young, of the League of Nations Reparaitons Commission presided—was shaken out of its smugness and self-satisfaction at having "taken in" all the important nations. None other than Mrs. Naidu would have dared to disturb its composure, so forbidding was the atmosphere of utter unanimity in good-will on the part of the nations that "count." Mrs. Naidu's speech left them shocked and puzzled, but thinking. Amazed at her powers and admiring her with the genuineness of heart and head, scores of those present, the President among them, came to her after meeting and expressed their appreciation of her contribution her later and congratulated her on her speech, she caught my meaning and in a most fascinating, unassuming way answered, "You see, Rezniel Somebody 'had' to fight."

INDIA'S CHIVALRY.

At Town Hall where the "Mother India" debate between Syed Hussein and P. W. Wilson was held last February, she spoke in the morning of Nov. 12. Her subject was "Nationalist Movement in India". Nearly 1,200 persons packed the hall. Her description of the birth of nationalism in India, the advent of Mahatma Gandhi, Non-Cooperation, recent Boycott of Simon Commission and Unity Conferences, prefaced as it was with a brief but enlightening reference to historical antecedents of the contemporary Indian struggle, informed, and inspired and otherwise blase audience to a very high point of enthusiasm for the cause advocated by her. Hundreds approached her afterwards to pay their obeisance, shaking hands, and touching her feet and the hem of her long-flowing 'sari'. In the course of her speech she made it clear that she was not on a tour of propaganda against England, nor was she beseeching Americans to come to the aid of Indians. "I am only a messenger of good-will, conveying the best wishes and regards of my old people to your young but idealistic nation," she said. As for the relations between England and India, she casually hinted. "There is a quarrel, (your language is so deficient that I have to use this vulgar and blatant expression to describe our argument), there is a quarrel between us and another nation. My nation asks this other nation whether what the conquerors hold sacred, should not be sacred also to the conquered. Whether India did not have just as much right to love freedom and liberty as they had. That is all." In conclusion, she told of the Statue which, standing along a Lahore Square, carries the challenge "Shall you be governed by pen or by sword?" And she said, "India is challenging England to-day and asks whether she will settle our quarrel by pen or by sword. And we leave

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of our adversary, such is our chivalry!"

During the days that followed, she was invited to a number of quite important functions, arranged in her honour. Among those she attended were the luncheons, dinners and meetings of the Board of Foreign Missions, Sorosis, Theological Seminary, Columbia University, Women's University Club, Poetry Society of America, Poetry House, and American Pen-Women's Association. At the Foreign Mission Board meeting she commenced the idealistic among the missionaries, whose educational services she greatly appreciates, and associating herself with their zeal in search of truth through service of mankind; she closed with these words, "If you want to give, you must know the interchange and you must also 'take'. Going with gifts, you should also come back with gifts of our souls and appreciation and brotherly love." A memorial meeting for Lala Lajpat Rai was held by the Civic Club of New York of which he was a member. Mrs. Naidu was one of the speakers.

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BOMBAY, MONDAY JANUARY 14 1929

HAVE WE KEPT FAITH?

—:o:—

No, We Have Crucified Christ

In truth, you meet Him every day, but you turn away your head because you recognise in Him your greatest creditor. It is difficult, without preaching, to suggest what you might say if you had the courage to face Him. And the world that you and I live classifies "preaching" with the cardinal sins.

You and I are hypocrites and we know it. Because we have known it for a long while we have become inured to the sting of the reproach: we have transformed it into the semblance of a virtue. We like to be thought "clever" by our fellows; we prefer their good opinion to a halo. We know that we are vainglorious liars, but we expect the world to appreciate lying if it is done with artistry.

We know that if we met Christ to-morrow we could not say that we had advanced very far beyond the reasonings of the cabal that menaced Him in the judgment hall of Pontius Pilate. Thus writes Andrew Soutar in "Sunday Chronicle."

We say we have; some of us think we have, but if we were able to eradicate from our minds those sinister sisters, evasion, and subterfuge, and strengthen our heart against that uncomfortable parasite, Fear of the Unknown, we should have to confess that we are still among the rabble.

"Look at the wonderful churches we have built in Thy name," we might say to Him.

And He might not respond to the invitation.

'He would be looking at the foul slums—yonder!—under the very shadow of the wonderful churches themselves. He would mark the ornate erections and the ponderous paeans of praise welling up from the throats of the sycophantic hordes, but He would be listening for the truth from the lips of atrophied men, women and children festering in squalor.'

You would observe that you did not know of the existance of these dread areas because of the wall between you and them! The wall built of money and comfort and self-satisfaction! Your wall!

It might be comparatively easy to change the trend of conversation, for the strategist is the natural brother of the liar.

"Look at the gifts we make in the spirit of Christian charity!" you might say. And if His ears should still be attuned to the wails of stricken humans you could produce newspaper proof of astounding magnanimity.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS!

Two hundred thousand pounds bequeathed to the R.S.P.C.A.! That's a tribute to your solicitude for His dumb animals even if you have overlooked the humans made in His image.

After all, the humans ought to be able to look after themselves: you had to do it. Animals must depend on the kindness of such as you.

You might be asked, as in the parable: "What have you done with your talent?" That would be easy to answer.

"I didn't bury it in the garden," you would say. "I invested it in iron and steel and every infernal contrivance conceivable by man. My guns belched flame and death: my bombs spat poison as the adder. I swept the enemy before me and gave thanks in my wonderful churches for the glorious victory vouchsafed by God."

HYPOCRISY.

You would not say this with your tongue in your cheek either, for there would be great pride swelling your heart. You would extol the fervour of pour own sense of patriotism although you would not be able to repeat from memory the lines of the National Anthem.

If you felt the imminence of censure you would speak of the ennobling work achieved since the war in the way of compelling nations to lay down their arms and recognise universal peace. Being a hypocrite, you would not hint that having signed the Peace Pact all you had to do was to send in your resignation if you wanted to fly at some other nation's throat.

You would not draw attention to the fact that the South American republics of Paraguay and Bolivia were packing Christmas presents for each other in shells and bombs. You would not dwell long on the fact that the Afghans were fighting furiously.'

YOUR STARVING BROTHERS.

If these occurrences were mentioned you might say that affairs at home prevented your concentrating on the other problems.

The coalfields, for instance, where half a million of His people are starving. Perhaps you would not be able to say exactly where those coalfields were, but it would be unfair to expect you to know more than your neighbour. You would "suppose" that the Government was doing something, and "suppose" that you would have to pay for it in the end whatever the Government did.

You might say that your generation was no worse, if it was not a little better than any that has gone before. Would that help you? Does Progress mean nothing more than stalemate?

GIFTS THAT COUNT.

Come on! Let's have this out here and now!

If you met Him in the street to-morrow, and felt the surging through your veins of all that is meant by honest confession, would you not admit that the trouble with the Age is Self and Vanity and Avarice? You have your moments of charitable thought, but the anthem you sing the loudest ends with the line: "What Do I Get Out of It?"

Men give away with both hands when their years are drawing to a close. They call it Christianity, but even in their senility they hope for some Reward, even if it is a forgiving smile from the Almighty himself.

And the man who pleads that he has nothing to give to prove his love of his fellows would find no sympathy in Him. Material gifts 'buy' gratitude when you can not only afford to make them but will not even miss them.

The fellow whose heart is weighed down by a real sorrow of his own, yet conjures up a smile that helps another fellow along the rough road, has given more than a million to charity: he has exemplified the beauty of His Teachings.'

The giver of millions which he has amassed from his fellows will sit no higher in favour than the widow who gave her mite.

If you should meet Christ to-morrow?

It is no idle question. It is one that we all of us ask ourselves at some time or another. The majority of us leave it until the blood runs thin and the heart beats faintly. Then, it is Fear, not Courage, that prompts it.

Years ago I put this same question to a good woman who, by her conduct of life, could justifiably place herself among the many toilers in the Vineyard. She did not make an immediate answer, but some days later she came to me and said:

"I saw Christ in the street to-day!"

She urged me to the window so that I might look out on the snow-covered street.

"I went down into the slums, to-day," she said, "to where the charitable have their free soup kitchens. Drawn up in a long line of misery and expectation combined were hundreds of children, most of them barefooted.

THE RAGGED CHRISTIAN.

"They were not pushing and scrambling to force their way into the hall: they were not impatient if one could judge by their countenances: instead, there was a look of gratitude to Somebody on their pinched faces. You might have thought that among those little human derelicts the spirit of Christian Chivalry would find no place.

"But one boy of ten turned to look in the face of a girl about his own age. She was shivering in the wind; her lips were blue; her bare feet were chapped and scarred and frozen.

"Without a word the boy took his ragged cap from his head and placed it between her feet and the icy pavement. Yes, I felt that I had seen Christ in the street, to-day."

"JUDAISM"

Mrs. Ariel Bension of Canada in her lecture at the Israelite High School Mazagaon at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday last said that the Jews all over the world were united by the bond of their religion, which was one of the oldest religions of the world. She said that the history of the Jews was the most wonderful in the world in view of the fact that despite most inhuman persecutions they were yet able to live as Jews and to teach mankind the teachings of their Bible and prophets. She said it was the "Torah" or the Old Testament of the Jews dearer to them than their own life, which was the everlasting fountain of hope, encouragement and absolute faith in the loving—kindness and justice of God to the Jews and through them to the whole world. She advised the students to always lead exemplary lives for she remarked if one Jew misbehaved himself the blame was not seldom cast upon the whole Jewry, but if one from them made a mark in the world, by his noble life, people said he was a good man in spite of the fact that he was a Jew (laughter).

She briefly explained "Zionism" from the time of Theodore Herzle and said its ultimate fulfilment meant lasting good and a great blessing not only to Israel but to all mankind.

PHILANTHROPIC SIR E. KADOORIE.

Concluding she eulogised the philanthropy of Sir Eli Kadoorie of Shanghai for having promised a very large donation for rebuilding and remodeling the Israelite School, which is to bear his name in future.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC POSITION

BY DR. OSKAR WINGEN.

If we study the development of certain important sections of Germasy's economic activities during the first six months of the present year, such as the country's foreign trade, its production of coal, iron and steel, etc., and if we compare the position with the corresponding conditions during the first six months of 1927, we arrive at the conclusion that we have to record a retrograde tendency. Imports, for instance, decreased from 1,370 million reichsmarks in January to 1c 108.4 millions in June. Export figures, on the other hand have kept fairly steady, rising, as they did, from 862 millions in January to just over 1,000 millions in March, after which they dropped to 895 millions in May and remained at that level in June.

RISE IN PRICE LEVEL.

The reduction in imports is due to the diminishing buoyancy of the home market—a factor which is now also causing a decrease in home production. At first, indeed, the index figure of some of the leading industries continued to reflect the favourable conditions ruling in 1927, the January figure, for instance, being still as high as 128 (i.e., 128 per cent. of the 1924/26 average). It even rose to 129 in February, but after that it commenced to drop. The May figure was only 120, and the figure for June was lower still. The production of iron and steel went down from 1,200,000 tons (pig iron only) in January to just over 1,000,000 tons in June and from 1,500,000 tons (steel only) to 1,300,000 tons. Similarly, the output of pit coal and brown coal dwindled down from 28 million tons in January to 25 million in June.

The price level is steadily, though only gradually, rising. Thus for instance, the wholesale price isdex went up from 138 in January to 142 at the end of June (monthly average figure for 1913: 100). The rise in the cost of living has been unimportant during the whole period at 8 per cent. though a sharp increase is noticeable if we compare the present position with what it was twelve months ago. The index figure for June 1928 was 151.4 as against 148.0 in June 1927.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE STILL FAR OFF.

The demand for money continues undiminished. This is evident from the fact that the discount rate of the Bank of Germany stands at 7 per cent. and that money at monthly rates was offered and paid for during the whole period at 8 per cent. Although the growth of capital within the country continues, it is not even remotely sufficient to satisfy the needs of the body economic, so that the latter is as much dependent on foreign credits now as it was before. This means, of course, that the pace of economic progress at home is still decisively influenced by the conditions ruling on the money markets of New York and London, and—in recent months—on that of Paris also. Foreign loans were absorbed to the extent of about 1,000,000,000 reichsmarks. It is obvious from a figure such as this that the economic independence predicted for Germany by the date when the first standard year under the Dawes regime commenced—i.e., on September 1, 1928—is still a long way off.

The stock exchange too, has felt the effects of the downward tendency. The average price of shares quoted at the Berlin stock exchange rose from 160.1 per cent. in the middle of January to 172.4 per cent., during the middle of May, after which it went down to 167.0 per cent. by the middle of July.

It is inherent in the very nature of a country's economic activities that a perod of comparative buoyancy—such, as, for instance, was experienced in 1927—should be succeeded by a slackening of the pace and by a period characterized by an all-round decline. The change is naturally noticeable in those industries which turn out articles for consumption—e.g., the textile industry—before it is noticeable in those turning out means of production, such as the engine-building industry. The home market has reached a state of saturation, and in view of keen competition in the markets of the world it is unlikely that the export figures will show any notable rise in to near future. The result will be increased unemployment—a problem with which all industrialized countries find themselves confronted more or less permanently—but it would be rash to predict that the signs of dwindling activity are the forerunners of an economic "crisis". In Germany, as everywhere else, periods of expanding business are bound to alternate with others during which the economic tide flows in the reverse direction.

TRIUMPH OF PROPAGANDA

—:o:—

MIRACULOUS SUCCESS OF THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

How often have pacifists defended themselves against a charge of treachery by explaining that love of one's own country did not necessarily entail hatred of other countries. It is just as true to say that i ts possible to love one's own sex without being a manhater.

Yet even the most placid female might be tempted to isdulge in blind fury when reading the first crapters of Ray Strachey's book, "The Cause." How dare men, how dared they, treat women so? writes Minnie Pallister in "The New Leader."

CONFUSED SOCIETY.

The agonising overwork of the poor women, the hardly less agonising boredom of the rich! On the one hand, women working in the pits like horses (sometimes under even worse conditions), dressmakers working for days and nights without sleep. On the other hand, women denied the right to be human beings because they were to be "srertered and protected." What hypocrisy! The account of incredible sufferings of women, both married and single, makes the blood boil.

And yet, as the chapters of this carefully reasoned account of the woman's fight for freedom are studied, calmer thoughts prevailed. The subjection of woman was accepted by man and woman alike, it was the custom of the time, one manifestation of a confused society, ever struggling to adapt itself to changing conditions.

In this book the author has linked up all the various movements which led up to, and co-existed with, the women's movement. She does not treat the women's revolt as an isolated phenomenon, but in a particularly well-reasoned way traces the influence upon it of other movements. Philanthropy, radicalism, the French Revolution, the Chartists, the Industrial Revolution, the anti-slavery campaign are all discussed in their relationship to the effort to release woman from her age-long subjection. "Like every other development of human society," says Ray Strachey, "it (i.e., the women's movement was the result of a multitude of causes," and very skilfully she weaves in these various causes, making a complete background for her theme.

A MIRACLE OF GROWTH.

The ten pictures of the women pioneers they were, what courage, what endurance what sublime faith! With no experience—against tremendous odds—they faced up to evils which had existed since the very beginning of time. They made unheard of demands—nothing daunted them, nothing dismayed them.

Insults, physical violence, indifference, treachry, meanness, misrepresentation, did not intimidate them. Harder still than the external opposition were internal difficulties (read Florence Nightingale on the srortcomings of women). How quickly they grasped principles! They made the discovery that no lasting and stable chang can be made unless it rests upon a change of opinion:

"The charge was too fundamental to be carried through without the genuine conversion of public opinion. Reading this, they settled down to systematic propaganda."

A very familiar principle to I. L. P. workers. In fact, a very good subtitle to this book might be: "A vindication of the policy of the I. L. P."

How often in the last stormy years have we been accused of being "sentimental" and "milk and water" because we maintained that real revolution comes from a changed outlook and pinned our faith to educational work? The growth of the women's movement proves what miracles can be accomplished by intensive propaganda. In a few short years political freedom for women, from being a dim, far-off dream, became a living vital question, and shortly after an accomplished fact. The story of those years never loses its thrill: the oratory, the organisation, the strategy, the processions, the floods of literature, the fertility of resource, the unconquerable energy, the unsparing devotion, the genius and zeal which poured into the cause in a never-ending stream—there are few events to compare with it.

Again, how often has it been argued that reforms retard fundamental changes, that workers must be down and out before they become revolutionary? I can never forget the rage which consumed me when a perky youth calmly informed me, "Some of us think that Keir Hardie was the greatest enemy the workers ever had; he agitated for reforms, and reforms make the workers contented." The facts of life and the evidence of history prove the contrary. The starved horse doesn't kick; the horse that's full of corn does. The lowest paid and worst treated workers do not as a rule "give some small measure of comfort who are generally the leaders of revolt.

HOARY ARGUMENTS.

It is interesting to meet the hoary old arguments now used as an excuse to refuse class-quality, then used to combat sex equality. "Of course, the justice of your case is absolutely unassailable; but if women have votes this will happen and that will happen," was the cry, just so to-day. "If industry is socialised, if children are secured, if a living wage is established, this will happen and that will happen"—how many more weary years must pass before people believe that, when a nation does the just and honest thing, horrible things don't happen? What we might accomplish if all decent and sincere people had courage enough to do the thing which is just and right and risk the consequences! Whenever it has been tried, it has always worked. Yet every new reform meets the same fears. If one wished to indulge in speculation, the closing chapters of "The Cause" suggest some unanswered and unanswerable questions. Was "The Cause" retarded by the attention of growing sympathy by smashing and burning tactics? There are always so many people "on the fence," glad of any excuse to refuse to relp a progressive cause, and to seize on any handle given them by the conduct of its advocates. It is impossible not to compare the effect of the militants with the panic which swept the country when just beginning to accept the Labor Party, a panic made possible because of the ill-timed effort of a small but vocal minority to foist upon the Movement tactics and policies utterly foreign to our national life and unsuitable to the industrial and political conditions. In both cases it will never be possible to know how events would have turned out under other circumstances.

MODERN DRESS.

It is a pity that all the women who will be voting for the first time next year cannot read this book, and see the pit from which they have been digged. The last chapter is called "The Death of Mrs. Grundy," and deals with the outward and visible signs, the change in dress and habits, due to the coming of a measure of freedom to women. If there should still be any who criticise modern dress, let them turn to page 310 and see the photograph of Lady Constance Lytton, and other fearless fighters, standing in a London street attired in ghastly shapeless dressing gowns of satin and velvet, with tea-trays on their heads. Let them gaze, and for ever hold their peace.

One disquieting thought brings a touch of sadness. Where are all the brilliant orators and devoted workers of the Suffrage days? They pleaded so passionately for freedom and justice for women. Are they all carrying on the fight for social justice for men and women for International Peace, for economic freedom? Some are, but some seem to

Ensuing Municipal Election.

WE have opened this special column for the benefit of candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Municipality of Bombay. The names of the candidates, the wards which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man

AN APPEAL.

To,

The Voters of "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

Friends,

Knowing, as I do, the ways and methods adopted by many candidates I have decided to depart from the practice of engaging Motor cars. I therefore request those of you who think I should be re-elected to the Corporation to be kind enough to make their own arrangements to cast votes in my favour. My Symbol is "MAN."

LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSI

ing of the vote. If only in the co months we could fire the imagination our country with ideals of a social monwealth, bringing to bear the zeal earnestness of the pioneer women the result of the last mad election soon be as a ghastly nightmare.

"THE PRIMUS STOVE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Not a day passes when some ity or other does not occur through the of the primus stove. Some time there was the sad case of both the and the husband dying owing to burs ceived through the primus stoves. Coroner's jury has also been freque adding a rider to their verdict to effect that womenfolk should be proh ed from using the primus stoves. I do see what effect such a rider can rave the general public. I should rather quest the Coroner to write to the ma facturers of the primus stove, cal attention to the numerous fatalities have already occurred and requesting t to make such alterations in the manu ture of the primus stove so as to ob the danger of the accidents is ques taking place. Perhaps the stove may manufactured with a stand attached the container for the spirit removed different arrangements for lighting m I feel the model of the stove could b altered by the Manufacturers that fatality need occur. I would also re the Bombay Municipality asd Governm to move in the matter. Yours etc.,

"ARMAND"

HINDU VIEW OF CHRIST

On the 27th December the Nativit Lord Jesus Christ was celebrated in Sri Ramakrishna Ashraman, Ootacamu The offering of ritual worship to Christ in the Hindu way was made. reading of the Sermon on the Mount Mr. Krishnamacharlu, was followed Swami Iswarananda reading a paper Jesus Christ and His teachings wh stated the Hindu view of Christ and message.

Mr. J. A. Woodhead and Mr. G. W lunched at Government House, Bom on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bom and Lady Sykes attended the An Gathering of the Wilson College on S day.

His Excellency visited the High C in the morning and the Chawls in the in the afternoon of Friday.

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